REGD. NO.

Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 3, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

PICKET DIES IN JAIL

Body Refused To Relatives

BASANTI DEVI ARRESTED FOR KHADI WORK

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

One under-trial prisoner, Sagoram who was arrested a few days back while picketing outside Sholaram and Sons' liquor shop died of Pneumonia in Central Jail. His relatives claimed his body but it was escorted by the police in a hospital van to Jamuna where it was cremated. It was not allowed to be carried to the city where Congress has organised a procession which had to be abandoned. A large number of people collected at the cremation ground where Sjt. Pyarelal, 14th 'Dictator' delivered a speech paying tribute to his memory.

Shrimati Besanti Devi, Commander of Mehla Congress Asgram was arrested this afternoon while she was warning shopkeepers to wear khaddar on penalty of their shops being picketted.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Chief Commissioner says in a press communique that the Superintendent of Delhi Jail reported the death of a Hindu undertrial prisoner by name Sagram of Tota of Fakhma in Meerut District.

He who was an old man was arrested in Delhi for picketting and obstruction on 18th December. He fell ill on morning of 23rd December showing symptoms of lobar Pneumonia at the base of the right lung. His progress satisfactory until the morning of 30th December when signs of heart failure appeared and the patient died at 9 p. m.

... Fast ... Approaching."

:o:

... ALL HARDSHIPS ...ERFULLY.

...I'S APPEAL TO ...RATIS.

...DABAD, Jan. 1.

... touring the vil... taluka which has ... no-tax cam... people collect... as the repre... sband. She tells ... all hardships ... is fast ap... "in view of ...e."—A. P.

...fice For ...

JAILED

... Jan. 2. ...dent.) ... weekly ...rovincial ... arrest... ... week in Pat... ...n heads the list ...host of the ar... under Criminal Act for being ...awful Assembly ...nd convictions ...nce the begin... Disobedience ...ds at 12.19...

...ions, law ...necessity of ... and said ...r General ...separately. ...questions ...erred. He ...ed for ...y since ...difficul... ...n began ...LOWER ...pre... ...of ...Cen... ...trend ...the ...tion ...sub... ...af... ...ing ...ble ...ary ...ry

COMMUNALISTS CONDEMN SARDA ACT

:o:

Threat Of Civil Disobedience

UNTOUCHABLES' SATYAGRAHA TELLS

JALGAON, Jan. 1.

The All-India Varnashrama Dharma Swarajya Sangha Conference which was held here during the last three days under the presidentship of Shr Damodarlalji Vallabhacharya of Nathdwar concluded on Wednesday.

The resolutions passed, "Inter alia," condemned the Sarda Act in strong terms as interfering in religious matters and stated that Sanatanists would be prepared to break it if necessary. Another resolution which dealt with the question of the remarriage of Hindu widows declared that a widow, however young she might be, was forbidden by the shastras from remarrying. A third resolution referred to the untouchables as being within the pale of Sanatan.

Hindu religion, but qualified it by stating that they did not form part of Varnasharma (the four caste system.)

The conference also recorded its regret at the attempts of some untouchables "at the instigation of some reformists" to abuse Varnashramaites and said that they were being misled and that it was the duty of caste Hindus to educate them. The Conference also resolved to establish a Sanskrit University.

The last resolution regretted the present state of the agriculturists because of low commodity prices prevailing and requested the Government to either remit or suspend the collection of land revenue.—A. P.

Sjt. Navin Khandwalla who got a lathi blow on his head on the Independence Night. He is now lying in Hospital.

PROOF POSITIVE OF TRADE DECLINE

:o:

Heavy Fall In Stock Exchange Dealings

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A striking testimony to the severe trade depression and heavy decline in Stock Exchange dealings last year is provided by the Bankers Clearing House Returns for 1930 revealing for the first time since 1926 a decrease in the amount of bills and cheques cleared. The year's turnover totalled 143,558 millions sterling, compared with 44 897 for 1929.—Reuter.

EXTREME POLICE CARE

:o:

Viceroy's State Drive

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin drove in State to Howrah Station this morning on the occasion of their departure to Assam. Extraordinary precautions were taken by the police. Owners of houses lining the route were warned that they would be held responsible and ordered that no strangers or servants should be allowed access to windows or balconies overlooking the road from 10-30 till the time the procession passed.—A. P.

FLAG SALUTATION AT GANDHI ASHRAM

Follow Rasul Hussain's Example

DR. RAJABALLY PATEL HOISTS FLAG

(From Our Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 30.

As usual the members and workers of the Gandhi Ashram celebrated the flag salutation day on the Dec. 28. A prabhat party went round Pudupalayam and on their return hoisted the tricoloured flag on the top of a very tall cocoanut tree.

The presence of Dr Rajaballay V. Patel of Bombay who had been to Coimbatore to examine Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel ex-Speaker of the Assembly was availed of for hoisting the flag. In a short and beautiful speech the Doctor Saheb exhorted the assembled to defend the National flag even if it be at the cost of their lives.

RASUL HUSSAIN'S EXAMPLE.

To drive home the greatness and importance of the flag he told them how Rasul Hussain defended the flag of Islam till his last breath. Continuing he said "when the right hand which held the flag was cut off Rasul Hussain took the flag in his left hand. When that was also cut off he took the flag in his mouth. Finally when arrow after arrow pierced his neck and he died. those of his friends who were nearby took the flag in their hands and defended their religion till they died.

So also I hope you the members—men, women and children of Gandhi Ashram, of my noble and esteemed friend Sjt. Rajagopalachari will defend the flag of our country by giving their lives if need be.

In the Bible it is said that any one who takes food without working for it is a sinner, so also any one who is not doing his or her bit in the country's struggle for freedom has no right to eat and exist."

A GREAT HUMANITARIAN.

Doctor Saheb is a great humanitarian. He has contributed large sums of money for medical relief work done all over India through the Gandhi Seva Sanghas. He visited the Gandhi Ashram Hospital and was much impressed with the work done by the Ashram.

He himself is a good spinner and carder. He visited a spinning village—Pachchanupalayam—near Pudupalayam. He was very happy to see the old spinners plying their Charkha merrily.

PANAMA GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN

:o:

President Made Prisoner

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Washington.—Minister at Panama has advised that Government of Panama has been overthrown.

New York.—Message from Balboa says that rebels made surprise attack on Presidential Palace in Panama City and took President Arosemena prisoner.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 7.)

the picketing of liquor shops in June to do with what happened at Chirner?

Mr. Chitre said that they were series of transactions.

A BOYCOTTER.

Mr. Dharap:—For instance I am an advocate of boycott and picketing of liquor shops. But because I picketed liquor shops in 1910, I cannot be charged with certain offence which I might have committed several years subsequent to that.

Magistrate:—Their hold on the people can be proved in the way.

Magistrate passed orders regarding the application to the defence that Mr. Kamdinya the Sub-Divisional Magistrate should be summoned and asked to present all the papers of the inquiry that he held in the Chirner firing incident. The Magistrate rejected the application holding that Mr. Kamdinya could not be summoned. He asked the defence to apply to Mr. Kamdinya for the papers.

Mr. Dharap said that they did apply to him, but he had already rejected their application.

The Magistrate suggested that in that case they should apply to the higher authorities.

"WE WANT A FAIR TRIAL"

:o:

Grave Allegations Against Prosecution

ACCUSEDS' COUNSEL COMPLAINS OF "COWARDLY ATTACK ON DEFENCE" IN MYSTERIOUS APPLICATION

More Chirner Case Sensation.

"The accused in this case are facing a trial which involves murder and which charges if proved may end in their death. We want that they should be given a fair trial and that there should be no room for any malpractice." In these words Mr. K. N. Dharap, the defence counsel in the Chirner firing case complained to the Trying Magistrate Mr. R. R. Sonalkar about certain incident amounting to malpractices alleged to be committed by the Police.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Dharap stated that the defence counsel had received instructions that prosecution witnesses who were to be examined were being taken to places where the accused persons are moving about. On Thursday evening Mr. Dharap requested some of the accused to note down the names of such persons who move thereabout and on Friday morning he got a chit from them containing some names. One of them Bhagwan Babaji Patil gave evidence on Friday and his evidence was of an incriminating nature. Mr. Dharap submitted that witnesses had no business to be present in the court when the court was not sitting. He requested the Magistrate to see that such things did not happen again.

The Public Prosecutor assured the defence that he would look into the matter and see that such incidents did not occur in future.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Some more sensational developments and the now usual passages at arms between the Public Prosecutor and the defence counsel marked the proceedings of the case on Friday also.

"COWARDLY ATTACK ON DEFENCE."

On Friday after the recess the Magistrate passed on a note to Mr. K. N. Dharap, the Defence Counsel which he (Magistrate) had received, and asked Mr. Dharap to peruse the same. He had already shown it to the Public Prosecutor, Mr. A. V. Chitre.

On reading the note Mr. Dharap addressing the Court said that it was a most reprehensible and condemnable procedure ever adopted by an applicant. He strongly resented it and requested the Court to deal with the man in a proper way. The applicant Mr. Dharap said had made a cowardly attack on the defence by saying that the defence counsel had tampered some of the prosecution witnesses. The witnesses had come to the court and given evidence of their own accord.

DEFAMATORY MATTER.

Mr. Dharap held that the application was of most defamatory matter and he wanted a copy of it.

The Magistrate refused to give a copy.

Mr. Dharap said that the defence knew what proceedings they should take against the person.

Mr. Karandikar objected to the application being placed on record of the case.

NO PART OF RECORDS.

Mr. Vedak, accused No. 25 wanted to see the application but the Magistrate did not allow it. He assured Mr. Dharap that it would not form part of the court record.

MORE WITNESSES.

Bhagvan Balaji Patil of Chirner was the first witness on Friday. He deposed that Jayaram Shanker Shet and Anthaji M. Povle asked people to go and offer Satyagraha.

Ganpat Halya Patil of Motigut, the second witness, identified Laxman Chaya the first accused as the man who shouted that the police were firing in the air.

Hari Posha Patil of Mohjuvi deposed that he had been to see the "fun" at Chirner on September 25th the day of Satyagraha. Accused Nos. 1, 8, 9 and 10 were among those who incited the people to go up the hill and cut trees.

15 DAYS AFTER.

Cross examined by Mr. S. N. Patki witness stated that he made a statement before the police at Chirner after 15 days.

Replying to Magistrate witness said that he was present at a meeting at Koproli a day or two before the Satyagraha. Mr. T. N. Bedekar accused No. 46 addressed the meeting. He advised the people to give up drinking and the use of foreign cloth as they were poor and could not afford to waste money on such things.

PARTICIPATE IN THE STRUGGLE.

Bokya Barkya Patil a farmer of Motigal stated that accused Nos. 8 and 9 had been to his place prior to the Satyagraha. They asked the people to be present at Chirner and participate in the Satyagraha. If they did not join them they would not be given pots, fuel and other articles. Accused Nos. 1, 8 and 46 had been to Khoproli and asked the people to be present at Chirner on the day.

Accordingly he went there and stationed himself at the Ram Mandir. There were others also. He then proceeded to the banyan tree. While he was standing there he heard that there was a lathi charge, and so he ran away from the place.

Cross-examined witness stated that he made a statement to the police.

CONSTABLE ON SPECIAL DUTY

Vishram Laxman Rasal Police Constable No. 285 deposed that he was on special duty at Panvel in September. On September 12, he reported about a Prabhat Feri and the issue of a Congress Patrika on the previous day. Shankar Narayan Pandav announced by beat of a "pataki" that the Forest Satyagraha was postponed on account of rain.

Ramchandra Vithal Deshpande police Constable No. 774 deposed that he was on duty in June when liquor shops were being picketed and he had submitted reports about it to his superiors. When the Public Prosecutor wanted to put all those reports as exhibits the defence counsel asked what bearing they had on the present case.

HE WANTS TO KNOW.

Mr. Karandikar wanted to know to which of the eight offences of which the accused are charged those reports were related.

Mr. Dharap submitted that under the Evidence Act the conduct of a person previous or subsequent to the commission of an offence he was charged with was not relevant to the case.

Mr. Chitre contented that he was showing by these reports the actions of all the persons which culminated in the event on September 25. Their previous actions were relevant to the case as they led to the event under consideration.

Mr. Dharap again submitted that it was not so.

THEIR DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Chitre said that they were all active workers and these reports showed their different activities.

Mr. Dharap:—Any man can be an active Congress. But you may prosecute him, only if you have a case against him. The statement have no bearing on the present case. You have to show that they did something on September 25. They might have done something in 1910. How has that a bearing on what happened on September 25, 1930.

Magistrate:—Is it so distant a period like that.

ALL IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Chitre:—It is in the evidence, that some of them were active in June. Some of them were present on the occasion.

Mr. Dharap:—Asked what had

(Continued in Column 5.)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Share-holders of the above Company at their Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting, held on Tuesday, the 23rd December, 1930, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1930 at Rs. 60/- (rupees sixty) per share, free from Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 12th January, 1931, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company-Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Share holders, whose names appear in the Company's register on the 13th December, 1930, on production of their Share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

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Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1534 of 1929.

FRITZ SCHLEICHER ... Plaintiff.
vs
THE LLOYD RESTAURANT ..... Defendant.

To.
(1) THE LLOYD RESTAURANT,
(2) FAREDOON BEHEMAN,
A Partner in the Defendant Restaurant.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is ADJOURNED from the 26th day of November, 1930, to the 28th day of January, 1931.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1931.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
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Under instructions from the C lector of Customs, Bombay, Mess MENESSE & COY., will sell by P lic Auction on THURSDAY, the January, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the Custom House, Ballard Road, above-mentioned Arms and Am nitions.

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MESSRS. BENNETT &

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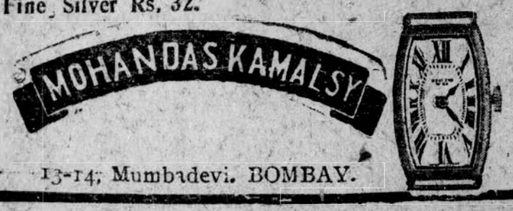

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DOCTOR'S ASTOUNDING DIARY OF DEATH.

Poison Symptoms Described While Slowly Expiring

LONDON, (By Mail.)

"Death is lovely . . . I feel fine. . . . No pain." These are extracts from one of the most extraordinary documents ever read in a Coroner's court—the diary, written in his dying moments, of Dr. Hugh Lonsdale Hands, of Brighton, who swallowed poison from which he died slowly.

The doctor's son, Mr. Richard Hands, found his father lying dead in his surgery in Ship-street, Brighton. The doctor, who was sixty-three, should have appeared at Hove Police Court on a charge of consuming drinks after hours at a Hove club.

Mr. Hands, who is an estate agent's clerk, told the Brighton Coroner, Mr. W. D. Peskett, that his father and mother were conversing nearly an hour after the poison had been taken, and his father betrayed nothing of what was happening.

IN A FIRM HAND.

The death diary was written in a firm hand, and the first entry was timed 11-30. One note read: "I have taken half-ounce tincture of aconite and one ounce chloral hydrate, both nice except tingling". It proceeded:

"Waiting—feeling very sleepy. First time ever felt without worry, as if free. Heart must be strong. Won't give way. Don't forget—read my article, it will save life.

"I am getting tired. It is a long time, so slow. Death is lovely. I feel fine. No pain. I did not tell my wife everything. I did not want to worry her. I feel sleepy. Pulse still good. Chloral. Feel sick. Have my vein opened or I might find myself alive in the coffin. Terrible thought. God bless Evelyn, she'll get on.

"I await next manifestation. All this can be published. I believe in a just God, not man's laws. Very comfortable. Half furniture and the piano is Sophie's. Pulse still good. All Miss Lamb's doing."

SAW A PATIENT.

The Coroner's clerk then read a note, which began with the prescription for the tincture of aconite and chloral hydrate the doctor had drunk, and which was timed 11-30.

The doctor wrote: "I feel quite well," and spoke of having seen a patient and told what he had prescribed for her.

"DAZED, BUT HAPPY."

The note continued: "Just getting dazed slightly, but quite happy. Surely I cannot live on. I am comfortable and feel lovely. Just been sick. Must take prussic. Pulse good 11-35 a.m.

"Have just given inoculation 109 for asthma, Mr. Swan. Have not passed away. Surely cannot live on. The dosage is rot; took no breakfast; just shows how useless my stomach all drugs are, or gland and other preparations.

"Only decent usurer is old Whiteman. He is kind to me.

"Extraordinary, pulse running well, feel fine. When will it all be over? No traffic.

"P.S.—God seems to be over me. Just leaving for a lovely voyage. . . . but it is slow first time without worry. Agony is nothing. It is not wickedness."

BODY FOR SCIENCE.

In another letter to his wife Dr. Hands wrote:—

"Dear Sophie.—It is all over. I am hopelessly in debt. I have tried and tried, but fate is against me. When I am dead it will be better for you—you are not responsible for my debts. I have to appear before the Registrar at twelve over Miss Lamb's repairs.

My wishes are no flowers, no funeral or mourning, as what happens to the body matters not.

My corpse to be offered to a London hospital for ductless gland research. These are minute glands governing each function and action, good or bad.

"I feel as if my brain is now going—except for smoking and cards (no fishing now), which made me forget. I should have done this before. I have been so worried, and have not been able to write my book on modern treatment.

"Here I am with no fear or dread of pneumonia any septic poisoning, hopeless in debt, while the general practitioner and the specialist make a fortune—with bumbug.

"MY BRAIN IS GONE."

"What have I gained from all the study and research I have done. Nothing. The thought of it sends my brain racking. I have been hoping and hoping against hope that some day I may be rewarded. What a hope!

"I have gambled, and gambled, and got more and more into the mire. I have come to the end of the tether.

"I have been told that I should make a will. What with? Is it not terrible?—the whole thing is fate. It was and is my fate. I have been very moderate. What for? My brain is going.

"What the future may be I don't know. As regards the Cottage Club. I had nothing to drink whatsoever. Good-bye, love—Hugh."

Mr. Richard Hands, said his father had for some years suffered from a diabetes gland at the back of his neck, and had treated it himself. During the past year he had had financial worries, and occasionally spoke of them, but he never took anyone into his confidence.

Mr. Hands continued:—

"My father came down to breakfast as usual and went to his surgery. At 12-20 p.m. I passed the door of the surgery and saw mother talking to him and another man.

"A few minutes later I went to speak to him and found the door locked. I knocked. Mother came down and said, 'Can't you get an answer?' I called out and heard groans."

The door was then broken in, and Mr. Hands saw his father sitting dead in his chair. His father had never threatened suicide.

Replying to the Coroner, Mr. Hands said that after 11-30 a.m. when the first entry was made in the diary, his father had spoken to three patients and his mother.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

"COMPLETE ANSWER."

An hour before the opening of the inquest on Dr. Hands, the summons against him for alleged drinking at the Cottage Club, Hove, during prohibited hours was mentioned at the Hove Police Court.

When the case was called Mr. Eric Neve, who was to have defended Dr. Hands, said he had a complete answer.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOTES.

Encouraging Ratificatoin.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO BUDGET.

The League of Nations has always attached the greatest importance to getting its conventions ratified and applied as speedily and widely as possible. This is indeed the only way of making a working reality of the Covenant obligation to co-operate in matters of common concern.

Conventions concluded through the League are in fact brought into force much more rapidly than was the case before the war. But at the same time, the variety and importance of such conventions have greatly increased, they are signed by a far greater number of States and there is therefore need for even speedier ratification.

The last Assembly made a number of proposals to this end for discussion by the competent League committees and a final decision at the 1931 Assembly. Their general effect is that States, when signing a convention, undertake to report from time to time as to whether they are bringing it into force, and that if a convention has not been ratified by a sufficient number of States within a reasonable period a fresh conference shall be held to discuss bringing it into force.

THOROUGH PREPARATION.

In the first place, conferences must be thoroughly prepared so as to secure a very wide measure of agreement among Governments before conferences take place. For this purpose, whenever any technical committee and, mutatis mutandis, any Government in the Assembly or Council suggests the conclusion of a general convention on any matter it shall prepare a memorandum explaining the objects to be achieved by the convention and the benefits which may result. If the Council approves of the proposal in principle a first draft convention shall be prepared and communicated with an explanatory report to Governments and a request for their views. The draft, the report and the replies of the Governments are then communicated to the Assembly, which decides whether to ask the Council to summon a conference. If the Assembly recommends a conference, the Council arranges for a fresh draft based on the replies received and the views of the Assembly, and this is once more circulated to Governments with a request for their opinions. In the light of this second consultation of the Governments, the Council decides whether to hold a conference and fixes the date.

IN CASE OF NON-RATIFICATION

The Secretary-General of the League is to request signatories of a League convention who have not ratified within a year from the end of the period during which signatures are apposed to inform him what are their intentions with regard to ratification in time to allow of their replies being submitted for the consideration of the Assembly.

In the light of the replies received and of any enquiries the Council may think fit to make and after consulting with the appropriate technical organisation, the Council is to decide whether to summon a second conference in order to amend the convention or adopt other means that will help to obtain acceptance by a greater number of countries.

Each convention shall include a clause by which the signatories undertake that, if it has not come into force by a certain date, they will attend a new conference, if summoned by the Council, to devise means of bringing the convention into force.

SIGNATURE WITHIN 6 MONTHS.

The period during which a convention may be signed is reduced to six months, which is regarded as the minimum necessary for the countries distant from Europe. Wherever constitutionally possible it is suggested that conventions in minor and technical matters should be brought into force after signature and without the formality of ratification.

If a State has not within five years signed a convention which it helped to frame, the Secretary-General is to ask for its views on the matter and communicate the replies received for consideration by the Assembly.

The Assembly's report observes that these proposals should make it easier to bring League conventions into force quickly and on a vide scale.

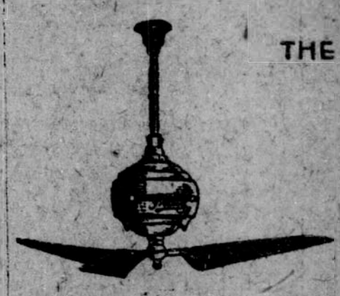
"Nevertheless, it feels that these proposals do not touch the root of the problem, which is the spirit of international co-operation and a proper regard for general conventions in the duly considered interests of each country."

THE BUDGET.

The Budget is allocated among the Members of the League on the following scale: (The figures in relation to India's contribution speak for themselves):—

States	Units	Gold Francs.
1. Abyssinia	2	64.173.43
2. Albania	1	32.086.71
3. Argentine	29	930.514.73
4. Australia	27	866.341.30
5. Austria	2	353.693.72
6. Belgium	18	577.560.57
7. Bolivia	4	128.346.88
8. Brazil	—	—
9. Bulgaria	5	160.433.57
10. Canada	35	1.123.035.02
11. Chile	14	449.214.01
12. China	46	1.475.988.59
13. Colombia	6	192.520.29
14. Costa Rica	—	—
15. Cuba	9	288.780.43
16. Czechoslovakia	29	930.514.73
17. Denmark	12	385.040.58
18. Dominican Republic	1	32.086.71
19. Estonia	3	96.260.16
20. Finland	10	320.867.15
21. France	79	2.534.356.49
22. Germany	79	2.534.850.49
23. Great Britain	105	3.369.105.07
24. Greece	7	224.607.00
25. Guatemala	1	32.086.71
26. Haiti	1	32.086.72
27. Honduras	1	32.086.71
28. Hungary	8	256.693.72
29. INDIA	56	1.796.856.04
30. Irish Free State	10	320.867.15
31. Italy	60	1.925.202.91
32. Japan	60	1.925.202.91
33. Latvia	3	96.260.16
34. Liberia	1	32.086.71
35. Lithuania	4	128.346.88
36. Luxemburg	1	32.086.71
37. Netherlands	23	737.994.46
38. New Zealand	10	320.867.15
39. Nicaragua	1	32.086.71
40. Norway	7	238.780.43
41. Panama	1	32.086.71
42. Paraguay	1	32.086.71
43. Persia	5	160.433.57
44. Peru	9	288.780.43
45. Poland	32	1.026.774.89
46. Portugal	6	193.520.29
47. Roumania	22	705.907.74
48. Salvador	1	32.086.71
49. Siam	9	288.780.43
50. Spain	40	1.235.468.61
51. South Africa	13	481.300.72
52. Sweden	11	377.360.87
53. Switzerland	17	545.474.15
54. Uruguay	7	224.607.00
55. Venezuela	5	160.433.57
56. Yugoslavia	20	641.73430
	988	31.057.501.00

(1,000 gold francs equal approximately £30).



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TRAINING YOUTHS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

How They Do It In The Philippines. ...

MANILA (By Mail.)

Little boys from the various schools of the city took the reins of the government from the city officials to-day and tried their hand in the management of the city's affairs. The ceremonies which featured the induction into office were [illegible] impressive.

The boys immediately took over the city machinery and worked up to 12 o'clock [illegible] patching city papers with the aid of elderly secretaries and city officials.

Little Jose Herrera, 14 year old school boy of La Salle college, mayor of the city for this year was the first to be inaugurated. After taking the oath of office, the boy councillors headed by Marcelo Santiago took their seats in the session hall of the municipal board. Councillor Pascual Santos, majority floor leader of the board delivered a short talk before the youthful councilors.

Sergio Osmena, Jr., boy chief of the executive bureau, who together with all the other boy insular officials assumed his office to-day, issued a statement in the new nationalism vein. He urges cooperation among all the elements of the Filipino community, in order to have more unity, and recommends the patronization of native products.

Immediately after the talk of Councilor Santos, the youthful head of the board opened the session. He read the boy mayor's message which urges the solution of the housing problem of the city by the establishment of barrio obrero.

The boys did not forget their underpaid teachers either. They passed a resolution asking for more pay for tht teachers.

The city boy officials wore long pants and flowers in the lapels of their coats.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning, the boys were taken to Malacanang Palace by Mayor Earnshaw to pay their respects to the governor general.

The mayor said this morning that he is enjoying a holiday, his post having been relegated to his efficient secessor.

Jose Herrera, boy mayor of the city displayed a flair for self sacrifice when he announced to-day that he will donate his salary of P28.00 for a day's work to the children of Welfareville. The salary will be paid by Mayor Earnshaw from his own pocket and corresponds to his salary for a day.

"I think that will make me happier on Christmas Day, because I have given something away, something that is entirely my own," the kid mayor said.

Little Jose Herrera is 14 years old and a son of Dr. Florentino Herrera. He is a first year student of the La Salle college.

The following message was issued out by him to the press: "I feel a sense of future responsibility (which this honorary office places on me and though a boy, realize keenly how important and necessary it is to prepare now to be useful citizen when I shall have grown to be a man.

"I thank the gentlemen who have conferred this honor on me and who have in this way impressed on my mind what might be required of me in future years.

"Following out this thought, I wish to counsel every boy now studying in the city and in the islands in general, to try and grasp the purpose of the gentlemen of the Rotary Club whose motto "Better Build Boys Than Mend Men," shows their desire to help the boy of to-day to become the useful man of tomorrow."

Carlos Agbulos, boy chief of police also issued a memorandum to the members of the city police force.

Tomorrow, Sunday, most of the churches of Manila and the provinces will have special services in connection with Boys' Week. The Right Reverend Bustarrent, Chairman of the last day of Boys' week, Boys day in the churches, has sent a circular to all of the churches of Manila and vicinity urging that a special talk for boys be given during services on Sunday.

BOOK CENSORSHIP IN AMERICA.

Ban On Free Thought In A Free Country.

(By DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE, M.A., PH. D.)

Under the American system, where the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of conscience no individual, nor no Government has in theory the rigrt to dictate to the adult what he shall read any more than what he shall think. One of the most familiar sayings attributed to Lincoln was that no man is good enough to be another man's master. Yet censorship, which has always been the tool of some sort of tyranny, is in full swing in America. The United States Congress recently passed a law authorising censorship of obscene or seditious literature by Customs officials. It prohibits importation into the United States from any foreign country of "any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture or drawing containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against the United States or forcible resistance to any law of the United States or containing any threat to take the life or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, or any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article which is obscene or immoral, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket, or any printed paper that may be used as a lottery ticket, or any advertisement of any lottery." Thus America is saved again!

Under the new law over 700 books have been refused admission, 400 Spanish, 200 French, 100 English and a dozen in German and Italian. They include many of the classics of Europe. Defending the exclusion, an officer of the Customs Department said:

In passing upon such literature the Bureau of Customs has considered, primarily, its evil influence upon the impressionable minds of those persons the statute, according to the courts, aim to protect—i.e., the young and inexperienced. In examining the text it is sought to determine if the psychological effect of the language would be to create in the mind of the individual libidinous thoughts and unduly excite the sexual functions or arouse the animal passions.

There is much difference of opinion as to what is obscene and what is not. Morality is relative. The Roman Catholic Church ordained in 1633 that Christendom should not take the moral risk of thinking that the earth revolved around the sun. Therefore Galilee was censured and condemned. Some years ago the short clothes now worn by American women would have been considered obscene. Nearly all of the movies would have been considered obscene. Many books that now pass muster would also have been considered pornographic.

WHAT IS AN IMMORAL BOOK?

That Customs officials should have authority to exclude from the United States any publication which seems to them of immmoral character is preposterous. The principal weakness of censorship is that its limits are very difficult, if not impossible, to define so as to prevent abuse of power. There is a "twilight zone" in which opinion sharply differs as to what is censorable and what not. Many of the fights over censorship occur in this zone. Narrow persons would hang the charge of obscenity upon books, pictures, movies and plays which do not deserve it. Moreover, it seems rather foolish to be so concerned about keeping foreign obscenity out. The home product is worse—and there is more of it here in these United States. The plain truth is that foreign countries have not much on Americans in the way of indecent literature.

Hon. Bronson Cutting, in a speech in the United States Senate, declared that the American people should be trusted to take care of their own moral welfare and that no bureaucratic guardian is competent to decide for them what shall or shall not read. "I admit that there may be those among us who will occasionally abuse those privileges," said Senator Cutting, "but I insist that the same men who would abuse those privileges would abuse the privilege of franchise. If a man is not capable of deciding what he may or may not read without injury to himself, then that man is not fit to be entrusted with the right to select his own representative in the Government. Some believe in the principle stated by Edmund Burke, that the people have a right to be protected from themselves by the superior members of the community. That is the theory which is adopted by the Government of Mussolini and the Government of the Russian Soviet at the present time. But it should not be adopted by the United States as a governmental policy."

The late D. H. Lawrence's booklet "Pornography and Obscenity", which has just been published, is is a treatise of power and passion on censorship. The brochure roundly denounces the American and British censorships and derides their conception of pornography. Why is pornography disliked? Is it because it arouses sexual feelings? Lawrence dismissed such a reason as canting hypocrisy. "Half the great poems, pictures, music, stories of the whole world are great by virtue of the beauty of their sex appeal."

The court has held that any book is obscene "which is unbecoming, immodest." This throws open the door to endless imbecilities, for it merely begs the question. Almost any printed allusion to sex may be argued against as unbecoming in this moral Republic, and once it is unbecoming it is also obscene. But "sex appeal" has become so much the commonplace of conversation that the sophisticated school and college girls in the United States refer to it as "S. A."

PROTECTING PLASTIC MIND.

The moral gladiators of this country have not yet been able to answer adequately as to when a book is pure. It seems that most of the great literature of the West, with of course some exceptions, is "unbecoming and immodest". One can easily find naughty passages in Aristophanes, Lucretius, Petronius, Chancer, Ben Johnson, Swift, Sterne, Fielding, Byron, Boccacio, Rebelais, Voltaire, Zola, Maupassant, Balzac, D'Annunzio, Proust. Isn't there a good bit in Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," "King Lear," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet" that won't do for the squeamish?

The Puritan gladiators full of characteristic pecksniffery swallow a camel, but strain at a gnat. I have not known any Puritans, even of the purest ray serene, to admit that the great classical offender against obscene language and improper stories is the King James version of the Holy Biele. There are many odd tales in the Book of Judges as there are in Chaucer. The Story or Roth, much quoted in the evangelical churches, is certainly spicy. And how about the voluptuous strophes of the Song of Solmon? In 1895, one Mr. Wise, of the State of Kansas, sent a quotation from the Holy Writ through the United States mails, and was found guilty of mailing obscene matter.

I do not believe that there should be censors to act as watchdogs of our morality. But the moral experts, the professional sin-hounds, have not yet seriously advocated censoring and sterilizing the Christian epic. Perhaps the lascivious portions of it are too gross to be very dangerous to "civilized" Westerners. Anybody can borrow an unabridged and unexpurgated Bible, or go to a Y.M.C.A. lamasery and read the World of God, and verify the above references for himself to be convinced of the essential soundness of my observation. But why are the Christian theologues, generally loud in their demand for censorship, so magnificently silent on these points?

An important feature of the new censorship law is that it prohibits the importation of radical literature. There are many foreign books and pamphlets which for the most part contain elaborate discussions of far-reaching social and economic changes which it is very desirable to read. Here and there the author is so impressed with the hopelessness of legal change in the present system that he advocates resort to force, if nothing else serves. That alone will render importation of the whole book impossible.

"Many of the classics of modern economics will be put on this new 'index expurgatorious'," points out Professor Chaffee of the Harvard Law School. "The law will prevent a loyal citizen from obtaining from abroad the work of Marx, Proudhon, Bakunin, or Stirner. Even if he could wisely dispense with these left-wing books, much less radical publications will be excluded". For example, one of the sanest discussions of contemporary political and social thought which has a large sale in the United States is Bertrand Russel's "Proposed Roads to Freedom." The further importation of this book from England would be forbidden because of its extracts from the Communist Manifesto of 1848 and from anarchist songs Manifestly, the censorship law assumes that the American people are so stupid that it is unsafe to let them read anything about revolutions, because they would immediately become converted. This seems a sad state of affairs.—The "Scholar" Annual.

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DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 1,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on ordinary Savings Bank Account and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

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Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Established 7th September 1906.
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Head Office, —
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90:00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 89,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	38,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra	Lahore
Allahabad	Lahore City
Allahabad City	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Aminabad Park
Benares	Lucknow
Bombay	Lyallpur
Cawnpore	Meerut
Cawnpore City	Moradabad
Chandausi	Mussoorie
Dehra Dun	Muttra
Delhi	Nagpur
Fyzabad	Naini Tal
Gorakpur	Patna
Hapur	Rae Bareli.
Hathras	Raipur
Jhansi	Rangoon
Jubbulpore	Shajahanpur
	Sitapur

Pay Offices:

Auraiya	Hardoi
Firozabad	Kinari Bazar, Agra
Deoband	Moradabad City
Etawah	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad	Sambhal

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The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.

Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.

Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

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REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

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H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

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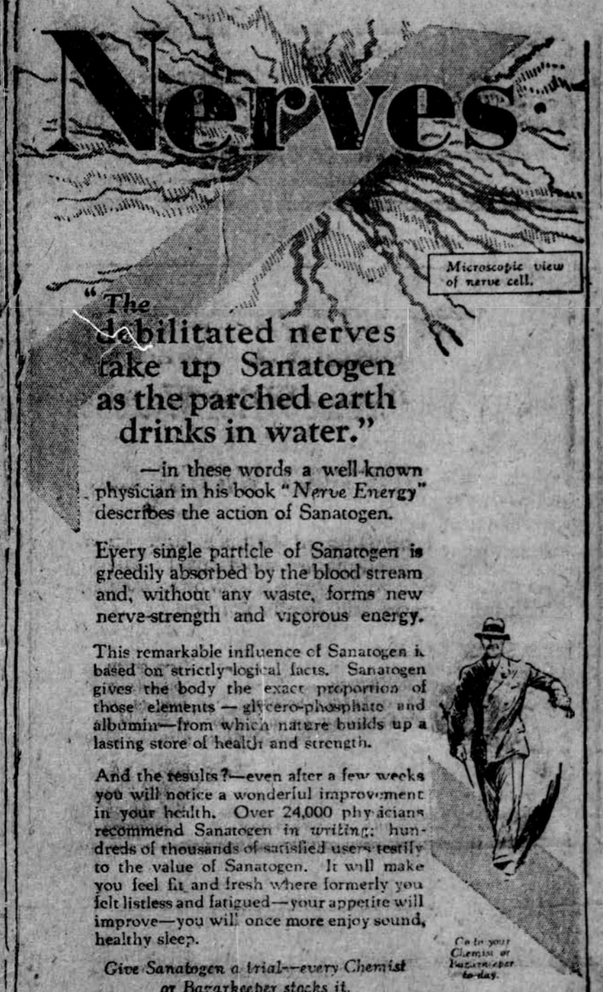
Nerves
Microscopic view of nerve cell.
"The debilitated nerves take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks in water."
—in these words a well-known physician in his book "Nerve Energy" describes the action of Sanatogen.
Every single particle of Sanatogen is greedily absorbed by the blood stream and, without any waste, forms new nerve-strength and vigorous energy.
This remarkable influence of Sanatogen is based on strictly-logical facts. Sanatogen gives the body the exact proportion of those elements — glycero-phosphate and albumin—from which nature builds up a lasting store of health and strength.
And the results?—even after a few weeks you will notice a wonderful improvement in your health. Over 24,000 physicians recommend Sanatogen in writing; hundreds of thousands of satisfied users testify to the value of Sanatogen. It will make you feel fit and fresh where formerly you felt listless and fatigued—your appetite will improve—you will once more enjoy sound, healthy sleep.
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Go to your Chemist or Bazarkeeper to-day.
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Collapsible tubes.

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BUT
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THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Economic Conditions In Soviet Union.

(From A Correspondent.)

The U.S.S.R. has always been a land of great contrasts from the point of view of the outside world, and this is peculiarly true to-day. The Five-year Plan, now at the commencement of its third year, has already gone far enough to have had marked effects upon the internal conditions of the country. On the one-hand the positive fruits of this great programme of national investment are clearly to be seen; new factories, up-to-date machinery, electric power stations, and increased production are already realities. On the other hand, the cost and the burdens necessarily imposed by the plan are pressing heavily on the population, and the effects of the strain are soon noticed. It is thus that observers from abroad, who may happen to have concentrated on one or other of these aspects, frequently return with widely different accounts of internal conditions.

The financial year 1929-30 came to an end on September 30, and showed satisfactory results in many respects. Industrial production rose by 24-25 per cent. as compared with a 21 per cent. increase according to the plan. The total expenditure to be provided for to meet the programme for the year was exceeded by a small margin—20,500,000,000 roubles was spent against an estimate of 19,700,000,000. About 12,000,000,000 of this was capital investment, and this total appears to have been fully reached. The next financial year has been announced to start on January 1, 1931. In the interval there is now a special quarter for which expenditure of 8,000,000,000 is to be financed. For the new financial year a rough preliminary estimate puts the total of receipts and expenditure under the plan at over 32,000,000,000 roubles. Both for the present quarter and for next year a rather higher proportion of the total than in the year just passed will be expenditure on investment.

THE STRAIN OF THE PLAN.

The raising of such large funds year by year and their devotion to purposes of long-term investment must clearly have widespread economic results. Such has been the case in the U.S.S.R. For 1929-30 the investment expenditure was well over 35 per cent. of the national income as calculated by the State Planning Institute in Moscow, whilst the total expenditure under the plan, inclusive of current charges, was equivalent to 60 per cent. of the national income. To achieve this the whole of the proceeds of industry, trade, the banks, and agriculture (so far as it is in Government hands) have to be mobilised, and in addition a large part of the wages and savings of the population generally is drawn upon. Taxation, Government loans (to which subscriptions are obtained by a mixture of compulsion and lottery prizes), savings bank deposits, social insurance contributions, co-operative society profits, and trade union subscriptions are among the various channels through which funds flow back from the population to the State and are used to finance the Five-year-Plan. Last financial year about one-eighth of the total required was to be found in these various ways, apart from taxation. Such an effort would scarcely be possible in a country not organised as is the U. S. S. R.; it would perhaps not be necessary, as capital would no doubt be attracted from abroad. But in no country could such a great diversion of funds to long-term investment take place without serious consequences.

CONTROLLED INFLATION AND RATIONING.

Whilst the programmes of capital investment and of production were fully carried out last year, there has apparently been considerable modification of the Five-year Plan as it originally stood. The estimates have frequently been exceeded, with the consequence that a number of schemes have had to be postponed or cut out altogether. Other important modifications have taken place in the great task of finding the necessary funds. In particular there was some falling off as compared with expectations in the profits received from the State industries and other economic institutions, and as the programme of expenditure was actually exceeded it was necessary to make up the balance required. There is no doubt that this has been done to a considerable degree out of bank loans. The banks' advances to industry and agriculture increased more rapidly in 1929-30 than in any previous year, and the note circulation inevitably followed the same course. Whereas the plan contemplated an increase in the note issue of 415,000,000 roubles in the twelve months, 1,500,000,000 were in fact issued.

This form of modified inflation has no doubt aggravated the difficulties arising from the diversion of so large a part of the country's resources to capital investment. Prices in the shops and co-operatives in Russia are controlled, but it has been necessary to ration strictly the whole population not only in respect of food but also of textiles and other manufactured articles. The ration system does not, however, prevent congestion in the shops and the prevalence of great queues of purchasers both in town and country. The rations are supplemented by purchases in the private markets, and there prices are many times higher than those under control. The effect of such conditions is to reduce the standard of living and to cast a heavy burden on the population.

"DUMPING."

There is little doubt that these conditions are having a considerable influence both on the Communist leaders in the Kremlin and on their advisers outside. In the middle of last month a sudden change both of the Commissar for Finance and the head of the State Bank was announced, and the new appointments went to two of the colleagues of the Commissar for Agriculture, on whom rests responsibility for the recent important developments in agricultural life. The crisis appeared to have arisen over disagreements as to the financing of the Five-year Plan, and both the nature of the new appointments and the indications since given as to the policy of the State Bank suggest that the speed at which the plan is being pushed on is not likely to slacken at present, and that the industries will continue to be financed by the banks on a liberal scale.

It must be remembered that the comparatively moderate inflation that has taken place up to now is still not beyond the Government's control. Not only are the prices of prime necessities controlled by the ration system, but at present there has been no tendency for the cost of production to rise; on the contrary it continues to move downwards. Moreover, the Five-year Plan has increased the power of the Government to mobilise and direct the resources of the country as it requires. Thus the State Budget is now big enough to subsidise to a very high degree those goods which the Government desires to export. "Dumping" is not a question of slave labour, as has been alleged incorrectly, but is in the main the result of the Government's ability to subsidise the production of commodities that can be exchanged for much needed foreign currency. The latter is needed to finance fresh imports and repay past credits, and the general trade depression is proving a serious obstacle in this respect. In such circumstances the subsidising of exports is easily understood, and it is a resource likely to be adopted in similar circumstances in future. It is a consequence of the concentration of economic power in the U. S. S. R. which is itself one of the primary results of the Five-year Plan.—"Manchester Guardian."

—:o:—

EXCLUSIONIST MOVE AGAINST FILIPINOS

—:o:—

Allegations Against America

—:o:—

ILOILO, Dec. 13.

Before a crowd of 25,000 people, Katipunero-Speaker Roxas to-day was hailed as a living hero in the town of La Paz when he assailed the present exclusion move in America in connection with his address enjoining the people to rally to the Katipunan banner.

"Recently," he declared "America started an exclusion move against Filipinos, yet in the Philippines Americans preach tolerance and equality. If America thinks that she has a right to exclude us, we trust she will be just and will not take that step until we are granted our independence when we shall also have the power to exclude foreigners from our territory, if we should so desire."

He told the Pongos that Ang Bagong Katipunan preaches and practices the principles of racial equality.

"We should be proud of our color and feel that we are the equal of any race in the world," he told them.

He also urged the revival of the Honco weaving industry which in former years supplied the Philippines all the sinamay cloth it needs.

The meeting was attended by Nationalista and Democrata leaders, among them former Governors Montinola and Lopez Vito.

AIDS TO BUSINESS RECOVERY

—:o:—

Back-To-Barter Idea

—:o:—

Among the various suggestions that are put forward as possible aids to business recovery is that of the international bartering of products of which various countries have surpluses.

It is said that Federal officials at Washington have been approached on the matter. On particular, according to the New York "Times", an authoritative proposal has come from British private sources to trade rubber for cotton, while another equally authoritative overture has come from Japanese private sources for the exchange of silk for cotton. And similiar suggestions, it seems, have been made in connection with Brazilian coffee and Cuban sugar.

Official Washington, so we read in "The Times", is willing to be shown. One unnamed gentleman in high position is quoted as calling attention to certain difficulties involved:

1. The question of interference with normal trade.
2. The problem of storage.
3. The problem of ultimate consumption.

It was pointed out that if the United States took 1,000,000 bags of coffee from Brazil, the coffee eventually would have to be disposed of, and in the process there might be interference with the normal trade of coffee importers and distributers, which would be particularly severe if price-cutting were indulged in as a stimulus to consumption.

Also, if a large stock of coffee, rubber, silk, or other commodities were accumulated, it could not be disposed of immediately, because of a glutted market. It would be extremely expensive to store such stocks, and that expense would have to be borne by some one.

"These muddle-headed proposals" the New York "Journal of Commerce" finds is difficult to take seriously—

When there is a demand for wheat, silk, cotton or other commodities, there is no need to fear that they will not reach those who can use them.

If there is not such a demand, a system of barter will only put goods not wanted in one place in another place where they are as little welcome.

Occasionally a seller in desperation may take goods in lieu of cash, if he can do no better, and hope he may be able later to sell the goods. But again the process is incomplete. The goods have to be held stored until a market is discovered, and speculative losses may result.

Most of our present troubles have as a matter of fact, grown out of our inability to recognize that international trade is nothing but an exchange of goods against goods.

'WORDS OF WISDOM'

—:o:—

(By CHANDAN. T. MIRCHANDANI).

I never learned how to tune a harp or play upon a lute; but I know how to raise a small and inconsiderable city to glory and greatness.

THEMISTOCLES.

Tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings; who for the most part are Capable or nothing but inexplicable dumb shows and noise.

HAMLET.

Be not too tame neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor; suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature.

HAMLET.

The theatre, in proper hands, might certainly be made the school of morality; but now, I am sorry to say it, people seem to go there principally for their entertainment.

SHERIDEN.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed and crushed; for prosperity does best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

BACON.

The greatest object in the Universe, says a certain philosopher, is a good man struggling with adversity; yet there is a still greater, which is the good man that comes to relieve it.

GOLDSMITH.

The days of our age are threescore years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone.

PSALTER.

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures; since the productions of nature are the materials of art.

GIBBON.

He who sows the ground with care and diligence acquires a greater stock of religious merit than he could gain by [illegible] tion of ten thousand [illegible]

In a world which [illegible] balance of Antagonistic [illegible] pective merit of the [illegible] or the Innovator must ever remain debatable.

CARLYLE.

The works of those who have stood the test of ages, have a claim to that respect and veneration to which no modern can pretend.

SIR JOSHUA RANOLDS.

New actions are the only apologies and explanations of old ones, which the noble can bear to offer or to receive.

EMERSON.

Who sitteth, controlling the organs of actions, but dwelling in his mind on the objects of the senses, that bewildered man is called a hypocrite. But who, controlling the senses by the mind, O Arjuna, with the organs of action without attachment, performeth Yoga by action, he is worthy.

BHAGAVAD—GITA.

Up from Earth's Centre through the Seventh Gate I rose, and on the throne of Saturn safe. And many knots unravelled by the Road; But not the knot of Human Death and Fate.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Perform thou right action, for action is superior to inaction, and, inactive, even the maintenance of thy body would not be possible.

BHAGAVAD—GITA.

With them the Seed of Wisdom did I sow,
And with my own hand laboured it to grow:
And this was all the Harvest that I reaped—
'I came like water, and like Wind I go.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Bad Legs
Ulcers
Old Wounds
Quickly Cured

IN cases of ulcers, old wounds, and flesh-eating sores where the burning pain and irritation is so dreadful, Zam-Buk displays amazing healing power. If the sore or ulcer is of moderate size Zam-Buk should be used direct out of the box.

Where wrong treatment or neglect has made the area more extensive, spread the Zam-Buk thickly on strips of lint or clean cotton rag. Under the influence of this pure herbal ointment, all heat, pain and irritation quickly abates and corruption and disease are completely driven out.

The reason why Zam-Buk succeeds even in long-standing troubles, is because its great soothing and antiseptic properties are backed by marvellous healing power. Once-diseased parts are made permanently strong and healthy again because Zam-Buk builds up new tissue-cells.

Use Zam-Buk also for eczema, psoriasis, itch, ringworm, septic sores, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, aches, pains, and strains, etc. Rs. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

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RAJRATNA.
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Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

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For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.

Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.
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DIFFICULT TIMES FOR COTTON SPECULATOR

U. S. Farm Board's Tactics

PROBLEM OF PRICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Mr. Geo. W. Fooshe has contributed the following article to the "Commercial", "Manchester Guardian":—

I cabled this week that, while the activities of the Federal Farm Board, in purchasing May and October contracts in replacement of cotton actually sold through the co-operatives, were regarded as bullish, they were having the effect of restricting operations by merchants and of making spinners cautious in providing against their late requirements, with the result that they might in the end, prove quite harmful from a price standpoint, m

It is estimated that the co-operatives, with the support of the Farm Board, have already bought several hundred thousand bales of May and October contracts, and, regardless of the rule of the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing House Association, which prevents any one interest from having a net position of more than 400,000 bales in the market, a New York firm which has handled all of the futures transactions of these organisations continues to buy these options daily. They are able to carry as much as 800,000 bales of futures in the late winter, spring, and early summer of 1930, as evidenced by the fact that they took up that amount of cotton on May and July contracts before they wound up their operations for the previous season. In other words, they were able to circumvent the limitation rule of the Clearing House Association at that time, and it is beginning to look as if they were in position to do the same thing again this season.

It is officially stated that the co-operatives have already received nearly 1,500,000 bales of actual cotton from their members from the crop now being marketed and that this is more than three times as much as they received up to the corresponding date of the previous season. It has also been made known that they would not fix prices, so far as their members are concerned, on any cotton sold. The only way they can avoid this is through the purchase of futures for every bale of cotton actually passed on to spinners or trade interests. This is the only method through which they are able to permit their members to participate in any profits that may result from an advance in prices subsequent to the date the actual cotton of such members is sold. The co-operatives are likely to receive 2,500,000 bales or more of the crop grown in 1930, and it is quite possible that they may build up a long interest in future that will make that of the previous season look extremely small by comparison.

FUTURES MARKET USEFULNESS.

The Farm Board has stated that it will not sanction repetition of the squeezes which resulted from its operations during the late winter, spring, and early summer of 1930, when merchants were heavily penalised on all of their outstanding hedges and spinners were caught with large quantities of purchases which remained uncalled. Furthermore, at the recent conference in New Orleans between representatives of the American Cotton Shippers' Association, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Reserve Board, the intermediate credit banks, and the cotton trade generally it was specifically stated by Mr. E. F. Creekmore general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, that nothing would be done by this organisation or any of its affiliates which would impair the usefulness of the futures market for hedging purposes.

On the strength of the foregoing, some of the largest merchant organisations in the South announced that they would buy all the actual cotton their finances would permit and sell futures as a hedge against such purchases in the usual way. For a time they conducted operations of this character on a free scale. Their fears of squeezes were allayed and they saw no reason why they should not engage in the merchandising of cotton as if the Federal Farm Board and the co-operatives did not exist. But the continued accumulation of contracts by these agencies has resulted in a renewal of these fears, and it is perhaps quite logical that the operations of the larger merchants should have undergone considerable contraction. It is one thing to build up large stocks of actual cotton hedged with sales of futures when a free or open market prevails and quite another to do so when the market is subject to purely artificial price influences. In addition to declining to engage in merchandising operations in a normal way, the larger merchant groups have shown a distinct disinclination to sell actual cotton to spinners for one, two, and three years ahead as they did in 1926-27. At that time the market was subject to the laws of supply and demand, and there was no hesitation about making sales as far forward as spinners were willing to buy. But, with the Farm Board and the co-operatives engaging in purely arbitrary activities undreamed of before the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, merchants have no idea where or in what months to place the hedges which are absolutely essential to these long-term transactions, and they have therefore, remained, and still are refraining from entering into these long-term commitments. It naturally follows that, if they are afraid of their hedges even a few months ahead, they are not going to rush into commitments involving the placing of hedges two or three years ahead.

SPINNERS' OUTLOOK.

The outlook from the standpoint of spinners is not much more encouraging than that for merchants. It is necessary for the former, in the present policy of hand-to-mouth purchase of goods by distributors and users, to make use of the futures market in buying cotton on call and in hedging stocks of raw cotton or goods not covered by forward sales of the latter. They must decide on what option or options they shall base their call purchases and they must also decide in what option or options they shall place their protective hedges. For the present, the co-operatives are confining their purchases to May and October, and these would seem to be the "danger" months, just as May and July proved to be during 1929-30. It therefore quite natural, that, with such a handicap confronting them, they are buying cotton on a much smaller scale than in the previous season, and that they are making just as little use as possible of the futures market in the purchase of cotton and in the hedging of stocks of cotton and goods.

There is also another consideration from the standpoint of spinners. This lies in the fact that, while the co-operatives, with the sanctions of the Farm Board, are accumulating large lines of futures and withholding big quantities of cotton from the market—including the 1,300,000 bales acquired during 1929-30,—they are not actually getting rid of this cotton. Spinners naturally hold that these futures must be liquidated some day, through outright sale or through acceptance of cotton thereon, and that all of the cotton acquired by these agencies yet remains to be sold and therefore constitutes a potential weight on the market.

It is quite clear that operations of the Farm Board and its affiliates are exercising a restricting influence upon the two most important elements in the cotton industry—merchants on the one hand and textile interests on the other. But this is not all. The operations of these agencies have had, and still are having, the effect of reducing speculative activity to a minimum.

WHEN THE MARKET WAS OPEN.

In all previous years when prices were far below the cost of production speculative investors were willing to use their money freely in absorbing both spots and futures, and they thus proved a potent factor in restoring cotton to profitable levels. But in those years, notably in 1924 and 1926, there was no Farm Board and there were no super-co-operatives. There was a free and open market in which judgment, foresight and initiative were handsomely rewarded. But these qualities count for nothing under present conditions. It is no longer a question of what the market should do under a given set of facts. It is rather a question of guessing what the Farm Board and its affiliates will do and what effect their operations will have on the trend of values. The speculative element have therefore largely retired from cotton.

Just when it seemed that the Farm Board was on the eve of abandoning its stabilisation operations in wheat and cotton, the grain trade of the world was stunned with the announcement that an emergency in wheat existed and that the Grain Stabilisation Corporation had not only re-entered the wheat market on a tremendous scale but that it would continue the purchase of all of this cereal offered at a given price. It had acquired 60,000,000 bushels from the previous crop, and latest estimates are that it has bought 50[illegible],000 bushels additional within the past fortnight. Moreover, [illegible] George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilisation Corporation, advised milling interests and other users of wheat that they may safely cover their requirements for [illegible] ahead, thus substituting the arbiter dictum of a Government agency for the economic forces of supply and demand.

GRAIN DEALERS "IN THE AIR."

It is putting it mildly to say that grain interests, including houses engaged in the handling of both cash and futures wheat, are completely in the air and that most of them have no hesitation in saying that, deprived as they are of a "free" market, they have no idea as to the probable course of prices. Wheat in Chicago is being forced far out of line with world prices and the American market has become a law unto itself. All of the machinery for the distribution of wheat, perfected over a long period of years, has been completely disrupted, and this disruption has been effected by a Government agency making use of funds derived in part from taxes paid by the very interests whose means of livelihood have either been destroyed or seriously impaired.

Although President Milnor is quoted in Chicago dispatches as saying, following a conference with directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, that he and they are in perfect accord over the operations of the Grain Stabilisation Corporation, the fact remains that grain interests throughout the country are preparing to make a strong fight in the coming session of Congress on the Agricultural Marketing Act and the agencies created thereunder, including the Federal Farm Board and its particular pets, the co-operative associations.

But this is not all. Cotton interests, under the leadership of the American Cotton Shippers' Association, are also marshalling their forces for a move to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act. The Memphis Cotton Exchange, within the past few days, has increased the dues of its members by $40 a year, in order to make a contribution of $7,500 to a fund of $100,000 to be used in attacking this measure. Other cotton exchanges in the South are being asked to make similar contributions and, so far as known, only one the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has declined to do so. The foregoing is given to show the temper of the cotton trade, which, like that in grain, is being gradually put out of business by a Government agency deriving the sinews of war from tribute they are paying in the form of taxes.

In addition to the intense opposition to the policies of the Farm Board among grain and cotton interests, it may be noted that all is not harmonious at Washington. Senators and representatives alike took the position, in response to the flood of protests reaching them after the Farm Board began functioning, that sufficient time should be given to see what the board could accomplish in the direction of "farm relief". But many of them now openly express the view that the board has signally failed in its efforts at stabilisation and that the time has come when it should be called to account for its failure.

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

In the meantime the change in the completion of Congress resulting from the recent national elections is not calculated to strengthen the position of the board or to give encouragement to its members. The Republican majority in both the Senate and the House has been virtually wiped out, and President Hoover faces the unhappy position of having a hostile Congress on his hands. He has been a staunch backer of the Farm Board, and both he and Chairman Legge have recently expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in securing appropriation of another hundred million dollars for the use of this body. This remains tot be seen.

There are almost daily rumours of the impending resignation of Chairman Legge. It is known that the criticisms directed at the board are quite irksome if not actually galling, to him and that, for this and other reasons, he is anxious to return to his former duties as president of the International Harvester Company. If he should resign, this action would be construed as tantamount to acknowledgment of failure of the board, and this would be anything but helpful to the latter. It would seriously weaken its prestige, and it might conceivably precipitate premature liquidation of its tremendous holdings in wheat and cotton, with disastrous results from a price standpoint.

There is already much talk of an extra session of Congress and of attempts to incorporate the debenture or equalisation fee feature into the Agricultural Marketing Act. This, together with other developments, is creating greater uncertainty than has prevailed in cotton or grain quarters at any time in the history of these markets, and some of this uncertainty must be eliminated before anything like normal conditions will be seen again.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon.—Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—P. M. Mistry's children's stories and songs.

9-20 p.m.—Indirabai Wadker's vocal music.

SANTA CRUZ SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

In response to the pressing requests of many Swadeshi enthusiasts of Santa Cruz, the Swadeshi Bazar at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, is to be continued till 8 p.m. on Sunday, 4th instant.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Prajakiya Mandal there will be a public meeting tomorrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the Azad Maidan where Swami Satyadev who has recently returned from his European tour will speak on "Why the World sympathises with India's struggle for freedom."

"KESARI-MAHRATTA GOLDEN JUBILLEE

Appreciation meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, Sunday, 6-30 p.m. Dr. Desamukh to preside.

IS RELIGION A NECESSITY?

Swami Sambudhanananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public discourse on the "Necessity of Religion in human Life" in English at the Balliboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, on Satirday next, at 3-30 p.m. (S T).

TAMIL DRAMA "MANOHARA."

The members of the Saraswathi Sangeetha Sabha, Bombay, will enact "Manohara" in Tamil to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

1931—WHAT WILL IT BRING?

A free public lecture on this subject will be given to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

FREE CO-OP. TRAINING CLASS.—The fourth and last lecture of the free Co-operative Training class for ladies, arranged by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute will be delivered by Mr. V. V. Patat, on "Federal Co-operative Institutions", to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Girgaum Back Road.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

The 1st Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment, will play a programme of Music on the Esplanade Band Stand to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

PYARE SAHEB'S LAST CONCERTS.

Pyare Saheb, the famous Indian singer, will give his last two concerts on the night of Saturday, (the 3rd instant), at 9-30 p.m. and Sunday afternoon at 4-30 p.m., at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on 22nd Dec. 1930 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	161,90,55
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	115,22,01
Gold bullion —	31,74,16
Silver bullion	5,63,61
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	9,31,69
—In England	nil.

MUSLIM LIQUOR SHOP. PICKETS AND LATHI CHARGE

—:o:—

A large number of Jamiatul Ulma volunteers picketed 90 liquor shops on Friday evening. At Two Tanks some Parsi customers entered a liquor shop trampling under foot some volunteers who lay prostrate on the road to prevent their going in.

A scuffle arose between a Muslim spectator, who could not bear this sight and the Parsis who ultimately summoned the Police to their help.

The police who appeared on the scene resorted to a lathi charge to disperse the large crowd that had assembled by the time. Some volunteers and a Hindu hotel keeper were injured.

MURAD THE UNLUCKY

—:o:—

He Crashes Near Shaiba

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Basra:—Murad who recently set out from India on flight to Capetown to win Aga Khan Prize crashed three miles from Shaiba aerodrome while attempting to land. His machine was damaged but Murad is safe.—Reuter.

The Bombay Shroff Association and Sugar Market were closed in yesterday? honour of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's arrest.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

HOW LABOUR CELEBRATED INDEPENDENCE DAY AT DADAR

—:o:—

6 Persons Injured

At Dadar, in Nagu Sayaji Wadi, a large number of labours celebrated the Independence Day. The programme was successfully carried out. All arrangements were kept in various parts where the meetings were to be held. A "Labour Dictator" read the Lahore Congress resolution on Independence, and hoisted a National Flag amidst cries of "Vande Mataram", Inquilab Zindabad", "Congress Zindabad", etc. Shortly after midnight a procession of the labours, headed by Messrs. Javle, Patel, Parab and the Labour Dictator, started to go to Tilak Maidan at Dadar. The procession passed through important roads, Prabhadevi Road, Sayani Road, Portuguese Road and went to Bhawanishankar Road. When the procession reached there, in the front of the bungalow of Dr. Javle the police, under the supervision of the Police Inspector Mr. Karnik, became active and rushed and made lathi charge. Five or six persons were injured. The wounded persons were bandaged by Dr. Kharkar and were sent to the Congress Hospital.

The police force patrolled that area up to 4 o'clock.

How Ghatkoper Celebrated Independence Day

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOYAR, Jan. 1.

The celebration of Independence Day was announced by the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee.

Exactly at 11-15 p.m. yesterday a prohibitory order was issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting celebration of Independence Day under Section 144, Cr. P. C.. In spite of this large crowds assembled before the announced time.

At about 12-30 a.m. the Acting Dictator of G. V. C. C., Mrs. Navalbehen, followed by a big crowd tried to enter the maidan, where the meeting was to be held, but she was prevented from doing so and after some discussions between the police and herself she was put under arrest. Efforts were thereafter made by the police to disperse the crowd. In doing so they arrested a lad (about 10 years old) named Kamatprasad. After about ten minutes one volunteer named Kantilal managed to enter the maidan and he began reading out the resolution which was to be passed at the meeting. He had nearly completed reading the resolution when about 15 police surrounded him, and arrested him. All the arrested persons were removed to the lock-up.

Dictator Navalbehen was realsed on personal recognition and Kamptaprasad was released unconditionally. The volunteer Kantilal was detained in the Ghatkopar lock-up, but afterwards released at 5 p.m.

Thereafter, the public gathered together in a procession and moved about in the whole of the village, singing National Song and came to the Police station on Agra Road. From there they went to the house of Mrs. Navalbehen and dispersed there at about 3 in the morning.

The case against those arrested will be taken up in the Bandra Court on 3rd January.

Volunteer Kantilal was arrested on "Jawahar Day" 16-11-1930 while celebrating the same at Khatkopar among others. That case is still pending against him; judgment in this case is to be delivered on the 3rd instant.

A Swadeshi Bazar will be opened on Sunday (4th inst.) by Syt. Kher at 8-0 a.m. The Bazar is organised by Ghatkopar Manjar Sena, and will be held in Rashtriya Shala in Shamji Hemraj's Wadi in Navroji Lane. The bazar will be opened only for Sunday and Monday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Enternce is free.

SUCCESSFUL "INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN THANA

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 1.

"Independence Day was celebrated by the Thana citizens at about mid-night yesterday. The processionists numbering over 1,000 persons including a large number of ladies mustered near the Vegetable Market at about 11 p. m. and parading through the principal streets of the city reached the Maidan near the Jail by mid-night, where a meeting was held and addressed by Mr. R. G. Hegde, the Dictator of the Nawa Jivan Sangh and by Mr. K. R. Godbole, the "Dictator" of the local Congress Committee.

By holding the demonsrations, the Thana citizens reaffirmed their faith in the resolution passed by the Lahore Congress declaring, "Independence" as India's goal, and gave expression to their determination to work more strenuously till that goal is attained.

VILA PARLE DICTATOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

Flag Staff Broken In The Struggle

As announced the flag salutation ceremony was performed by Bhaisaheb Kotwal, the 'Dictator of the Upangar Chhavni. The ceremony commenced punctually at 8 a.m. at Juhu Road Maidan.

"Zanda Unch-Rehe Hamara" was nearly over when Mr. Salvi, the Sup-Inspector along with a number of policemen tried to snatch the flag. The volunteers resisted. In the struggle the flag staff was broken. The sub-Inspector thought it proper to arrest the volunteers together with the flag.

The volunteers and the 'Dictator' were taken to the police station. The public formed themselves in a procession. While entering the police station road which is a public throughfare, the procession was stopped. The sub-Inspector even banned the shouting of national songs and slogans.

The volunteers and the 'Dictator were taken to Bandra lock-up in a bus. The ladies were determined to proceed further. After 15 minutes detention the ladies were allowed to proceed further, while the men were pushed out till they were on the Ghod Bunder Road. The procession went on swelling till it terminated at Gandhi Chowk, where again the flag salutation ceremony was performed.

ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITALS.

—:o:—

"Lathi Charges Surpass Previous Records."

The Free Emergency Hospital has re-admissions following assaults on re-admissions following assaults on the Independence Day.

NO. OF CASES.

Admitted	54
Discharged at request	21
Detained for treatment	03
Treated on the spot	25

HISTORY OF THE WOUNDED.

1. Head:—	
Punctured Wounds	20
Contusions and Swellings	
2. Back	4
3. Limbs	23
4. Chest	2
5. Abdomen	4
6. Multiple	26

7. Bullets injuries, 7 cases. 3 cases of fractures.

SERIOUS CASES.

I. Comatose cases 4

II. Fracture cases 2 cases of limbs, 1 depressed fracture of the skull.

III. SEVERE INJURIES —

Bullet wounds 7 cases. Saturing on the scalp and face 20 cases.

IV. CHEST & ABDOMINAL INJURIES—

1 had collapse and failing condition of the hearts.

Dr. B. K. Kothari in an explanatory statement says:

To-day's lathi charges and shooting have surpassed all the previous records in the history of the police in Bombay. The cases were admitted in our hospital from 12-5 p.m. to 8 a.m. Many cases admitted were in very serious condition, most of them bleeding profusely due to head injuries and several other types of injuries. 30 cases were in a very serious condition of which seven cases were due to bullet injuries of the Kalbadevi Road. The bullet cases had 2 cases of serious nature, in one case the bullet had penetrated the abdomen and injured the vital organs; the other had bullet injuries at two places and the injury was of graver nature. In one case the bullet was extracted. One head case had a depressed fracture of the skull and the patient was in a failing condition. All the above 3 cases were transferred to the K. E. M. Hospital; 2 cases had fractures and 20 cases required to be sutured on the head due to the severity of the mischief.

All the head cases have got very serious injuries and their condition is rather precarious. One got fits, and several other cases were semiconscious, some of whom suffered from olesch and collapse. To-day charges did not spared even the Ambulance Volunteers, some of whom were beaten mercilessly, in their efforts to do humanitarian work.

In my opinion to-day's event is an unprecedented one in the history of lathi charges in the City of Bombay.

AT THE CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

95 people were admitted into the Congress Hospital in the early hours of Thursday morning—all being victims of lathi charges at various places in the city. Out of these 23 were discharged, at their own request, after treatment. The rest are detained in the hospital.

Operations were performed on the two men who were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, with bullet wounds. The bullets were extracted and both are progressing favourably.

AFTER THE INQUEST.

—:o:—

Touching Scenes At Funeral Procession

After the inquest proceedings were over, the corpse of Lakhidas was handed over to his relatives and the Congress leaders. Among those present at the K. E. M. Hospital in the morning were also Shrivuts K. M. Munshi, Soorji Vallabhdas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas Mr. Kanji Master and others. The leaders garlanded the corpse and placed it in the rear of the hospital where a large number of men, women and Children went to pay their last homage.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji who is an invalid in the K. E. M. Hospital also went in an invalid chair to pay his last respect to the deceased. The scene at the hospital was very touching when the funeral procession started at 1 p.m. Thousands of citizens joined the procession which was as long as a mile. The tramway and other vehicular traffic was suspended on the way till the funeral bier reached Sonapur It took about three hours for the processionists to reach the last resting place.

A RUMOUR BELIED

There was a rumour in the morning that the procession was stopped by the police and a large number of people went towards Parel out of curiosity. Enquiry showed that the police advised the leaders to take the procession to Mahim or Worli but as the latter expressed a desire to take it to Sonapur as the deceased lived at Bhuleshwar the permission was granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

VICTIM OF NEW YEAR MORN FIRING.

—:o:—

Inquest Adjourned To 10th.

Lakhmidas Ishwardas (22) who had received bullet wound near Kalbadevi on the New Year morning, and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, succumbed to his injuries soon after admission.

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday morning, and after recording identification evidence adjourned further enquiry.

Kirparam Ishwardas, brother of the deceased, identified the body, and said both of them stayed in Barbhaya Moholla. On the New Year eve deceased went out and did not return home. Susequently witness learnt that the deceased had received a bullet-wound and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. He went to the K. E. M. Hospital where he saw the deceased in an unconscious condition.

The Coroner in adjourning the inquest till the 10th instant remarked that a report had been received that the deceased died as the result of firing by the police, and, therefore, proper investigations were necessary.

INJURED PERSONS IN HOSPITAL.

The following six persons are lying in the K. E. M. Hospital as a result of bullet wounds: (1) Agaya Kasaya (2) Mohanlal Odhavji (3) Tukaram Bala (4) Shantaram Keshav (5) Babaji Sanna and (6) Nemchand Kanayalal.

ALL MARKETS CLOSED.

All leading markets, cotton, shares, Gold, Silver, Wheat & Pro-Shares, Gold, Silver, Wheat and Produce etc., remained closed today owing to political reasons.

DICTATOR OF MANDVI

—:o:—

CHARGED UNDER SECT. 17 (1) CR. L. A. A.

Shriyut Valji Pragji, 'Dictator' of Mandvi Ward, was arrested on New Year mornin, was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz on Friday charged under Section 17 (1) of Cr' L. A. Act. The charge against the accused is that he assisted the operations of an unlawful association by taking a leading part in the procession. Inspector Raje applied for a remand and the court adjourned the case till the 6th instant. The accused refused to apply for bail.

FOR HOISTING FLAG ON CONGRESS HOUSE

—:o:—

VOLUNTEER JAILED

Hirji Mulji Gosavi, a volunteer, was placed before Mr. Khairaz on Friday charged with hoisting a national flag on the Congress House on New Year Eve. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' R. I.

Independence Day At Arnala

(From A Correspondent.)

ARNALA, Jan. 1.

Under the auspices of Thana District Satyagrah Camp, the Independence Day was celebrated at Arnala. Dr. Dinkarrao Galvankar, the Dictator, Thana District Satyagrah Mandal hoisted the National flag at mid night.

Sjts Vasudeorao Samat, Harischandra Terodekar, Raghunath Joshi addressed the gathering.

POLICE RESORT TO FIRE-ARMS.

(Continued from page 8)

terests of public peace and order would be better served if the police make it a point to have as little interference with these demonstrations as is necessary consistent with the upkeep of their 'amour propre'. One should have thought that the police would be wiser by the experience of last Sunday.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Both the police and the public must have by this time realized that the occasional clashes between them are in very many cases due to needless fear on the part of both. It is all a vicious circle. The police do not leave the crowds possibly because they are afraid that their withdrawal would be interpreted as weakness on their part and would encourage mob rowdyism; the crowds are equally reluctant to disperse since they expect sensational developments when the police are present on the spot and so the thing goes on moving in a vicious circle. One expects the other to withdraw first and there stand both rooted to the spot. In a situation like this it is the duty of the police more than that of the public to maintain peace by withdrawing immediately after their purpose has been served. The peaceful crowd moving in the streets after the function is over can always be relied upon not to endanger peace in any way. It is high time the police of Bombay knew that it is the show of "violence" that incites violence more than anything else. But for the unnecessary show of military cars moving through the main thoroughfares and endless parades of the police with "lathis" in their hands, the deplorable incidents in the early hours of the New Year day could have been avoided.

REVOLVER FIRING.

What happened on Kalbadevi Road has naturally given rise to endless surmises. The police owe a complete explanation to the public as to the justifiability of the firing to which they resorted and which resulted in serious injuries to 7 persons one of whom has since died in the K. E. M. Hospital. I have had the occasion to meet several reliable persons who were eye-witnesses to the unfortunate incident. The "War Council" had announced no programme on Kalbadevi Road nor was there any attempt on the part of the public to hold any meeting or demonstration there. Looking to the importance of the occasion it was natural for the public to pay homage to the marytr that had sacrificed himself in the country's cause. Even if the "War Council" had not come out with any programme of its own there would have been yet hundreds of people who would have thought it their duty to pay respect to the memory of Babu Genu on a day when the thoughts about "independence" were uppermost in public mind. Besides the incident took place at a time when there could have been no traffic in the street. The peaceful crowds would have dispersed without any untoward event if the police had not put in an appearance on the spot. The coming of the police with the accompaning show of force gave a turn to the situation which went on worsening owing to obstinacy on both sides. One fails to understand why the police should have got themselves in a panicky mood. A little more tactful handling of the situation would have averted the saddest consequences that followed. The 'frightfulness' on the part of the police more than anything else was responsible for the unfortunate turn which the events took. The police case in this particular respect looks to be very weak. Even taking for granted that it was absolutely essential in the interests of public peace to disperse the crowd one would as well ask: was firing the only method by which the dispersal could have been effected? Were there no other less harmful ways of meeting the situation? Was not a "lathi" charge enough for the purpose? Firing is the last weapon and it ought not to be used unless the situation gets so out of control as to necessitate this extreme measure. Did the officer on the spot grasp the situation intelligently before ordering fire to be opened? Was sufficient warning given to the people to clear away? These are most important questions which require thorough investigation. The matter which resulted in such grave consequences cannot be dismissed without enquiry. The existence of an extreme situation has got to be proved to the satisfaction of the public and the responsibility of proving it rests with the police.

MARTIAL LAW?

The police 'Bundobust' with the military cars and other paraphernalia had given a 'martial law' appearance to a portion of the city. It had become impossible for citizens to move about in the streets owing to the uncertainty of the police attack. The police did not even care to ask whether a particular meeting was held under the auspices of the "War Council" or any other auspices. According to the announcement of the "War Council" to which the police pay so much attention, the Congress programme was over half an hour after midnight. What happened after that had nothing to do with the Congress. If after this hour the police would have withdrawn their forces there could have been no danger to public peace and the human life which ought to be dearer than anything else could have been saved. The custodians of peace and order were so anxious about the safety of the people that even the traffic-controlling police were withdrawn from the streets. Whatever defence the police authorities might put forth certainly there was no excuse for the extreme measures to which they resorted.

"LATHI" CHARGES.

The tale of police tactlessness is not complete with firing alonne. There were serious lathi charges in various places resulting in injuries of all descriptions to about 200 persons. The lathi charge at Tamba Kanta was absolutely uncalled for. The people who had gathered there for the meeting had already dispersed. I am reliably informed that there was no crowd on the spot. Only a few Congress workers were sitting there to see that people went home peacefully. Without giving an opportunity to these people to retire, the police used lathis which injured several people, and in one case these injuries are very serious. As on other previous occasions the lathi charge was utterly indiscriminate and heavy. Police chased the crowds for several furlongs. In nine cases out of ten ordinary passers-by came in for a smashing simply because they happened to be in public streets where it is their right to be. The time has come when it has got to be said in the interests of public rights which no police authority can challenge that in a panicky frame of mind the police resort to measures which are a direct menace to the those fundamental public rights.

STONE-THROWING.

Then there were cases of stone-throwing both by the irresponsible element of the public and the police. On the excuse that a stone came from the public the police themselves indulge in stone-throwing. Why should an innocent passer-by get his head smashed by a stone thrown by the police simply because police find no other way of potecting themselves? This is, indeed, a novel method of maintaining peace. It is the duty of the police to trace the offender and stop the offence rather than get into a panicky mood themselves and commit the same offence. The excuse that they bring forward seems to be childish.

DO NOT EXPLOIT "AHIMSA".

While on the one hand responsible Congressmen are making every effort to observe 'Ahimsa' in word, deed and intent, it is most unfortunate to see on the other hand that the guardians of law and order are trying to exploit 'Ahimsa' of the people by taking an unfair advantage of it. Because the people do not retaliate they have got to suffer bodily injury which in some cases proves fatal. The Bombay police must realise that 'Ahimsa' is not born of weakness or fear. It requires supreme courage to maintain it under provocation. Police must cease to exploit non-violence; otherwise the consequences are bound to be disastrous to all concerned.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Whatever might be the intensity of provocation on occasions like this, the public must take a solemn vow to observe non-violence in word, deed and thought. The public must guard against any tendency to respond to the forces of violence which are subtly working in their midst. They must not look only to the police for the maintenance of peace. It is their duty to maintain it whether there are police or not. 'Ahimsa' is the soul of this national movement and that alone ought to dominate the actions of all those participating in the struggle for Swaraj.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interes, on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A. P.

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—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

New York, Jan. 2.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

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Liverpool, Jan. 2.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY JANUARY 3, 1931.

LONDON DELIBERATIONS

—:o:—

In a special cable to the Indian journals for which he writes, Mr. F. W. Wilson says that he is "in a position authoritatively to state that India will rective responsible Government at the Centre". An experienced journalist like him should have been more cautious in his words. But his wish, which is evidently father to the thought, does him credit. Very seriously he proceeds to say that "the question now is not what will be granted but the nature and composition of the body to whom this grant will be made." This decision, which if true could do something for the British connection with India, is stated to be the result of Christmas conversations at Chequers, aided by the receipt of an alarming cable from the Government of India which said: "Either Martial Law or progressive decisions at R. T. C." There is much truth in the Government of India's S. O. S. Indeed something approaching martial law conditions is being experienced occasionally in Bombay and various other parts of the country, probably without the Premier knowing anything about it. But it is doubtful if the Premier is awakened to a better sense of the reality in India. It is said he finds it difficult to carry the Conservatives and Liberals with him, and his main decision, "authoritatively" reported by Mr. Wilson, is in the latter's own words "still obscured by two or three safeguards adopted to satisfy these sections of British public opinion". Thus qualified Mr. Wilson's surmise appears to be correct. The Premier is certainly about to give India responsible Government at the Centre minus something as safeguards, the quantity and the quality of that something having yet to be decided upon. But is this either new or worth a cable?

It seems possible, however, that in official parlance the principle of responsibility at the Centre is conceded. For the representative of the "Times of India" also cables that "it is anticipated that there will emerge a wide measure of agreement on the introduction of responsibility at the Centre, but the measure of responsibility will depend on the character of the Central Legislature and the nature of the safeguards." And a similar cable has been sent by the London correspondent of the "Leader". What is more important than this speculation about the quantum of responsible government is the question whether the Premier will make now at least some definite statement about Government's intentions. Mr. Wilson says nothing about such a statement but expects that the Premier will place before the Conference some resolutions "based on a thorough sounding of Indian views." But so long as he is not prepared to say in advance that he and his Government would accept and stand by those resolutions, if adopted by the Conference, it is doubtful whether the Conference will make a serious effort to arrive at a concensus of opinion with regard to the resolutions.

It is said by some superficial observers of events that the British Government is desirous of granting a large measure of responsibility at the Centre but is held back by the absence of any settlement of the communal problem. We have shown time and again that the view is most fallacious, and even British papers have come to realise that a definite declaration of policy by the Government must come first. That is the only logical and straightforward course. If everything is really intended to depend upon the will of the Conference, let the Government say that in unequivocal terms. The fact is that the Government, unwilling to go far or unable to do it because of the Opposition, refrains from stating the truth through fear of the inevitable consequences in India. And it hopes to mitigate the consequences by making it appear that it means well but that the communalists stand in the way. This strategy only strengthens the public suspicion in India that the Princes will continue to be used to create Ulsters in India, and the minorities to delay the recognition of the Indian Free State; till the whole problem will be taken off the hands of those who are dallying with it and will be solved by those who will first win the substance of freedom and then proceed to give it shape.

FORTUNATE INDIA.

—:o:—

There are more things than one in which this country of ours compares very favourably with many others. It has an irresistible charm for the foreigner who cannot help exhibiting his fondness for India to the point of sharing all the advantages of Indian citizenship without duties thereof. But this is not very extra-ordinary. There are countries like Kenya which are infinitely better. They have the good fortune of being the recipients of an almost ferociously jealous love from public-spirited foreigners. There is, however, one exclusive attribute of which India can be justly proud. It is the attribute of being "represented" by all sorts of people and at all times against her declared will. There are few Indians with any claims to being un-representative who have not insisted on speaking and acting for her. There are the Indian "delegates" to the Round Table Conference. The country firmly declined their kind intention of arguing the Indian case. But they would take no refusal. And to-day they are busy enthusiastically betraying her cause. But the Round Table Conference is not the end of India's good fortune in the matter of being "represented."

Almost as soon as the London Conference is closed, there will be inaugurated in Delhi another "representative" institution with which the real political leaders of India have nothing to do. We, of course, refer to the Legislative Assembly. The individuals forming the non-official bloc have now started formulating plans to serve the country that has repudiated them. Mr. B. Das, Chief Whip of the late Nationalist Party, is busy canvassing members for his party. That the old members and the new recruits really represent nobody but themselves is utterly and almost ostentatiously immaterial to him. Then there is Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon of Karachi. He is more interesting and amusing. He has given notice of a number of resolutions that he would move at the forthcoming sessions. He would call upon the Governor-General in Council to effect immediate economy in the administration by reducing the pay of all Government servants in all departments by 12½ per cent. This is a very welcome suggestion. But the Seth Sahib does not make it clear whether reduction should apply to salaries of peons, clerks and typists or of members of higher services, both civil and military, or finally of both. And, secondly, he simultaneously demands more posts for Muslims! This is not all. He does not like the Government of India's despatch. He would, therefore, bid the Governor-General-in-Council inform the British Government that "in the opinion of the non-official members of this House," the Despatch did not represent the wishes of——? The country? No. "Non-official members of this House"? No. Seth Haroon wants the Assembly to say that "It does not represent the wishes of the.....Mussalmans of India." No comment is necessary.

POWER OF SWADESHI

—:o:—

As the months pass by, the power of the massive Swadeshi movement is beginning to be recognised and felt in all quarters. The remotest corners of the country are being gradually brought in a line. The power that is thus manifest is, obviously, a power for national reconstruction, for truly rational reconstruction of every phase and activity of national life. The popular intense urge has left no doubt about the free or massive momentum of the movement. Its drive, to use an Americanism, is an unprecedented, undreamt of national triumph. What is, however, the direction; exactly, of that massive drive? What are specifically, the national regenerative ideas, methods and objectives towards which the power of infinite potentialities is employed? Lest we forget, the Swadeshi movement is not a passing phase of national life. And, lest we forget the Swadeshi movement is also not a movement merely to "encourage" the manufacture of Swadeshi products. The Swadeshi movement is a permanent feature of national life. It is to be built up and evolved, with every conceivable care and thought, as a permanent power for national reconstruction of economics and industry, of art and culture as well of education.

So that, with the definite conception of the Swadeshi movement as a power for permanent national reconstruction, the first essential, naturally, should be to see that Swadeshi products gain as much in quality and honest workmanship as in quantity. A communication we have received from the "Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha," draws pointed attention to the recent unprecedented imports in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, of "silken and woollen threads of Italy and Germany." This is evidently, due to the current Swadeshi demand for the renowned Kashmir textiles. If that is so, the result is, surely, as unexpected as it is deplorable. For, apart from consideration of changed quality and alien workmanship which the imports involve, they seem to have been instrumental in the closing down of "country-made looms useful for hand-spun threads." Those who are, thus, taking the wrong advantage from the Swadeshi demands should now be controlled and curbed and curbed effectively.

Another feature that seems to have escaped the attention of those who are, directly or indirectly, influencing or guiding the Swadeshi movement is the importance and absolute necessity for some kind of systematic information and instruction which would enable the manufacturers, artisans and craftsman to improve rapidly the quality, pattern form and texture of Swadeshi articles and commodities. On the manner and character of this information and instruction will depend not only the future of the Swadeshi industries but the future of thousands of workmen and craftsmen who could be employed and trained, definitely, as skilled workers and also of thousands of the consumers who could be educated to insist on and encourage quality in Swadeshi. Finally, it is this, the most important phase of the Swadeshi movement, which will enable the educationists of the country to base and test their ideas regarding vocational and technical education. The Swadeshi movement had not yet been recognised as the most powerful weapon for educational emancipation. The moment has arrived when it should be so understood and utilised. When that is achieved the Swadeshi movement will, in fact and as a daily reality, be a permanent power for national reconstruction in every phase of national life, its economy and industry, its art and culture as well as education.

POLICE RESORT TO FIRE-ARMS

—:o:—

Novel Methods Of Maintaining Peace!

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF MAINTAINING A VICIOUS CIRCLE

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

The most unfortunate and deplorable incidents that marked the beginning of the Christian New Year in the city of Bombay, on the occasion of the "Independence" celebrations have left behind them memories which are as sad as they are poignant. Looking to their serious consequences it is impossible to dismiss these incidents as a mere matter of course. Apart from the question of justifiability or otherwise which I shall presently discuss it is not very much off the mark to say that by resorting to the use of firearms—the last and the strongest weapon in the Government armoury—the police authorities of Bombay have given a clear and unmistakable indication of their belief in the method of using "violence" to disperse an unarmed crowd. The use of this method cost them the death of a young Punjabi patriot and serious injuries to six other persons, all of whom are lying in the hospital. Why cannot a Government claiming to be civilised use tear-gas or the water-hose?

"AMOUR PROPRE."

"The War Council" which is an unlawful body in the eyes of the Government had announced by their usual means that "Independence Day" would be observed in Bombay exactly at midnight on Wednesday. Meetings at various places and processions formed part of the programme of the day. These celebrations were not banned by the authorities contrary to the practice set up in respect of functions organised by "unlawful associations." Presumably they must have been impressed by the suggestion of "The Times of India" which only the other day wrote strongly against such a ban. Although the ban was not there it was generally expected that the police would try to stop the celebrations at certain places. Such a course on the part of the police has been more or less in the nature of 'amour propre' and nobody could have anything to say against it so long as limits of necessity and common-sense were not transgressed. The memories of the last flag salutation were so green in the minds of both the police and the public that one should have thought that the parties concerned would refrain from carrying matters to bitterest extremes, but one regrets to note that the actual experience has falsified all expectations.

EXTRAVAGANT SHOW.

On the day previous to the celebrations Congressmen had done everything they could do to impress on the popular mind the necessity of perfect non-violence. No efforts were spared in making a direct appeal to the public. Leaflets giving Mahatmaji's instructions on "Shanti" and "Ahimsa" were broadcast throughout the city. In view of all these precautions on the part of the Congressmen who, it must be admitted, have still immense influence on the mass mind, the arrangements which the police had made were, according to general opinion, needless and unaccountably extravagant. Making the widest allowance for police desire to exhibit efficiency, one still wonders whether all this show of force was at all necessary. The situation could have been well under control with the usual ordinary precautions which the police take on similar occasions. If we leave aside the question of prestige there is nothing for the guardians of peace and order to fear from the crowds which collect together at the bidding of the Congress. Whatever their magnitude, the demonstrations organised by the Congress are always peaceful and far from any thought of violence. The in-

(Continued On Page 7.)

PSYCHOLOGY OF RUMOUR.

—:o:—

A STAR-GAZER'S CAUSERIE.

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

I was turning over the pages the other day, of a book on psycho-therapy or some such subject, half wondering with the dilettante's indecision whether a dip into the mysteries of mind-mechanism (there is not much poetry in that, is there?), would steady my overwrought nerves or aggravate their malaise, when my idle eye chanced on the letter-press, 'Psychology of Rumour.'

'During the War-time.....' the learned doctor who wrote the book went on to harangue and I put back the epitome of his wisdom on its shelf with the sense of relief that only those who have to plod through dull inspired pages of printed matter in the hope-lorn quest for pleasure can understand.

THE "HOCUS POCUS."

I am not sure now that I do not regret not having read the learned thesis on the psychology of Rumour. Dr. Adler had taken away my appetite for that sort of thing and I have almost come to believe that 'pot-boiling' is not confined only to the class of unfortunates called journalists but may claim a convert in so distinguished a personality as the Vienna exponent of Individual Psychology. The 'hokum' stuff he ladled out in some of his books with their padding and superfluous print, may be the price 'popular' science demands; perhaps, too, the intelligence to which they are supposed to appeal is considerably lower than we imagine. In any case, one cannot but feel cynical about it. Is all this science just 'hocus pocus' with the obvious fitted into the pigeon-holes of jargon? After all, I do not know what is the psychology of Rumour that that learned follower of a fashionable science wanted us to learn. I shall one day read that treatise and repent.

DAME RUMOUR.

But the phrase stuck in my memory and I have not been able to rid myself of its influence. Dame Rumour is no new acquaintance of ours. The wilful old hag was surprised by Shakespeare and she is presented to us reeking with all the exuberance of poetry and profanity that the Elizabethan imagination could expend on her. She is, indeed, a venerable 'prima donna' who has the chief role to play in classic tragedy as well as a bewitching 'prima ballasina' who embodies the spirit of laughter that makes young hearts sigh for her fragile charms. We may not all be learned doctors smattering scientific jargon about the psychology of Rumour, but we can see, if not dissect the phenomena of Rumour, indeed, play our several roles in their process.

AND DR. FREUD.

We have seen enough play and sport of this ancient dame in these days to care to analyse her psychology. "Naughty," rebukes the good-natured, old-unclish psycho-analyst in that clever cartoon some London paper published the other day, "who has been thinking pure thoughts?" The frail creature who shrank from the horrors of libido hangs her little head down and mutely confesses her guilt. Young girls must 'not' think 'pure' thoughts or else neuroses will track and run them to earth. But demoiselle Rumour is perfect in Freudian virtue, she runs amongst us straight out of Dr. Freud's nursery for healthy babies: yet, she bears the stamp of family likeness of her Elizabethan ancestors (its matriarchy with a vengeance, you see). She is female, through and through, whether her little tongue wagged and wove the most damnable scandal or chattered in the innocence of Balzacian girlhood. She is a little devil (I must beg pardon of course, of the fair ones who read these lines) belonging to the fearsome brood of Eve. We have yet to inquire whether that wise serpent in the garden of Eden hissed out his fateful words to Eve or Eve drew him out (to employ a colloquialism with her irresistible charm of conversation. I have always believed that the Parisian boudoir was first set up in the seclusion and natural scenery of that beauty-haunted garden; and that, it was in the shadows of that silence that the gentle art of conversation was born.

ROADSIDE RUMOUR.

One has run on the scent of this quick-footed Rumour's footsteps so very often in these days that one has to lapse into the languor of the aftermath of alarms. Rumour has even brought tragedy on the scenes of her playful activity—that is the Shakespearean hag with her damnable witchcraft: she wears a leer on her old, horrible face, the cursed old witch..... But she can be transfigured at a moment's notice and lo and behold! the crowds that flocked this city's streets and invited violence of the police-lathi

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

"An Alarming Telegram."

Mr. Wilson of the "Indian Daily Mail" cables a report regarding the receipt by the British Government of an "alarming" telegram from the Government of India which said: "Either Martial Law or progressive decisions at R. T C." The implication obviously is that all but Martial Law has been tried to rep—"resist" Civil Disobedience—but without success. Now this is very serious. Government must at once issue a contradiction, authoritatively stating therein that the subversive movement is well in hand with the help of minimum force, that the difference between peace and desert has been maintained and that full reliance should be placed on the official "Appreciations." This must be done immediately, since silence will give rise to all kinds of interpretations and may eventually involve the Government of India in the unpleasant trouble of prosecuting itself under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

New Year's Honours.

As usual the Indian New Year's "Honours List" would have evoked in various quarters feelings of deep disappointment, almost agonising joy—and also amusement. But it possesses a distinctive feature of its own. It bears the stamp of the Civil Disobedience Movement. And it may, indeed, be called by that name. The British Honours List can claim no unique feature save the fact that, along with its immediate predecessors, it is a convincing proof of the pitiable unreality underlying Labour's past denunciation of titles, both personal and hereditary. In this connection, however, it would be interesting to know why Mr. Norman Angell was Knighted. Of course, the "honour" is a recognition of his "public services." But what "public services" exactly? Do they refer to Norman Angell's old crusade against War and Imperialism or Sir Norman's new Empire patriotism?

Nehru Family Record.

Talking of New Year and Honours reminds us of the arrest of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and her removal to the District Jail. We doubt if many families can show such a record of enjoyment of His Majesty's hospitality as that of the present President of the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal himself is in jail for the fifth time. His father has been there twice, his younger sister once. His mother-in-law is serving her term in the Punjab while the brother-in-law is keeping him company in the Naini Jail. And now the wife has been arrested. As far as Anand Bhawan is concerned—we do not refer to the old Anand Bhawan, which too, is under Government custody as it were—there are only two persons who have not yet received any invitation: the aged mother of Jawaharlal and his little girl Indu. This is undoubtedly an interesting record in prison-going.

Advance Boycott.

According to the trade returns of British India for November 1930, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence there is a welcome decline in the imports of cigarettes, which were valued at Rs. 23 lakhs in November 1929, but which fell to only Rs. 8 lakhs in November 1930. But what is more significant is the continued collapse of imports of textiles. The imports of cotton yarn and manufactures declined by Rs. 368 lakhs. And piece goods crashed from Rs. 368 lakhs in November 1929 to only Rs. 75 lakhs in November 1930. It is impossible for interested quarters to twist these facts or to deny that the boycott of foreign clothes is going stronger than ever. "Videshi kapada haram hai" (foreign cloth is sinful) has now become one of the most popular slogans and every boycott volunteer jailed only hastens the complete doom of foreign cloth.

"News of India."

The "News of India," edited by Mirabehin (Miss Slade) and published at Ahmedabad every Thursday, made its first appearance on 24th December last. In addition to extracts from Mahatmaji's letters and a few articles it contains admirably well arranged and brief summaries of Satyagraha news from all parts of India. The quarterly subscription including postage is 12 annas and the cost of a single copy is one anna. The second issue quotes an Ahmedabad paper giving the case of Shah Motilal Raichand of Davol who "had not paid his revenue and had migrated along with other people of the village. He and his relations had been staying in the Mission Hospital for treatment of his wife. The Mamlatdar who came to know of this visited the hospital and discovered Rs. 70 in a tin of rice. He took away Rs. 57/12/0 from this as revenue dues of Shah Motilal and returned the remainder to him." Ordinarily such a thing should sound incredible. However, we would like to know from the Director of Information whether the above report is an "hysterical story."

CHANGE OF POLICY IN GUJARAT ?

—:o:—

Significant Transfers In Administration

MRS. GANDHI TOURS SATYAGRAHI CENTRES

(From A Correspondent).
BORSAD, Dec. 30.

It is learnt from a reliable source that Mr. M. M. Shah, Mamlatdar of Borsad, has been transferred to Bulsar Taluka. The transfer is said to be the sequel to the recent visit of the Revenue Member Mr. Hudson to this Taluka. Mr. Solman Benjamin from Mahemdabad is to take up charge from the present Mamlatdar.

It is also understood that Mr. Master, the Collector of Kaira better known as the "Strong Man of Kaira" is to be sent to Poona District. Thus there seems to be a change in the policy of repression as is evident from the replacement of these two strong ironsides of Kaira.

KASTURBA GANDHI TOURS BORSAD

—:o:—

Message Of Charkha To Every Door

(From A Correspondent)
BORSAD, Dec. 30.

For five days—from 23rd to 28th instant, Shri Kasturba Gandhi went from village to village in the Borsad Taluka. From eight in the morning to about ten in the night, Kasturba moved about in shivering cold to the huts of the Satyagraha Migrants. Without even rest in the afternoon, she met the people, talked to them and conveyed to them the message of Charkha and Khadi "Ply the Charkha, wear Khadi; without Khadi there will no Swaraj." Kasturba was all the while accompanied by Shri Bhaktilaxmi Desai, 'Dictator' of Kaira District and they went together to Ras, Bochasan, Davol, Bodal, Anklav, Dhunodhakuva, Vadadala, Vasna, Satjpur, Khampur, Sunav and other villages. The gist of what Kasturba said to the Satyagrahis of the Taluka is: "Do not buy foreign and even Mill Cloth for a year. Ply regularly the Charka and produce as much Khadi as you can."

"Discard foeign clothes and put on Khadi and thereby render invaluable service to the poor and attain Swaraj. Without Khadi there can be no true Swaraj. Our fight is the fight for truth and through weapons of non-violence and khadi. Our sacrifices—voluntary sacrifices will not go in vain. In the long run there will be victory for truth and we shall be free on the soil of our mother country."

Thumb Impressions From Migrated Peasants

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
BORASD, Dec. 30.

Processions of Vanars were taken out in several villages of the Borsad taluka on the 29th instant, it being a "Vanar Day." Except in Sunav and Borsad, there were no clashes between the processionists and the police.

Census numbers on the houses were obliterated at Bochasan and Dabhasi.

Mukhi of Ras is alleged to have taken thumb impressions from migrated peasants, whenever they happened to go to the village on some business. Sjt. Kashibhai Mathurbhai Patel, who was victimised in that fashion, has made a statement to that effect.

Certain Baraiyas of Dedarda (in Borsad) who were found to be helping the "Chhota Commissioner," quarrelled on the 28th instant, as a result of which a ravania named Abhla was murdered, and his brother was grievously hurt. When one of them asked for police help, it is reported, he was told to approach the "Chhota Commissioner."

Broach Dictator Arrested

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, Dec. 30.

Sjt. Nanubhai Dave, the "Dictator" of Broach will be put up before the First Class City Magistrate on 3rd January on a charge under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sjts. Ravishanker Bhat, Ratuprasad Bhat and Shrimati Kusumben Munshi are the three names spoken of in connection with the appointment of a new dictator.

Sjt. Nagindal C. Vimawala, the editor of the Police Patrika, is served with a summons to attend the court of the First-class City Magistrate on the 6th proximo.

Reports of thefts in the town are increasing. Residents of some localities are keeping an all-night vigil. Certain houses in the Munshi's Street were found with their locks broken open.

Sjt. Hiralal Narielwala, the ex-dictator of Broach and Sjt. Motilal Vin, the local pleader, are completing their term of imprisonment on 3rd January, when it is likely they will be released.

600 VILLAGERS CARRY OFF FUEL

—:o:—

Police Withdraw

(From A Correspondent).
ANKOLA, Jan. 2.

The Nadors of Kumta held their annual meeting at Torke on the 27th inst. resolutions regarding educational and social matters, and expressing loyalty to the British Government were strong opposed in the subjects committee and eventually dropped. Last week some women while cutting fuel in Talgode were detained by the forest guard. Volunteers gave the signal immediately 600 villagers collected and began cutting fuel.

The forst guardss and police withdrew and the people went back with the fuel. The police announced by tom tom in Kumta a notice under the District Police Act requiring Sjt. Rangarao Diwarkar and Dattatraya Karmarker to leave Karwar District. It will be remembered Sjt. Diwarker had come to open the Kumta Swadeshi exhibition. It is understood Karmarkar had come to Kumta for reasons of health. Ibrahim Mahomedsab who accepted the patelship at Kadarkinbail for the vacancy created by the resignation was boycotted. He has, now resigned his new job.

BAN ON NO-TAX SPEECHES

—:o:—

Dictator In Custody

CONGRESS OFFICES RAIDED

(Fof Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

BHAGALPUR.—Notices under Section 144, Cr. P. Code have been served upon Satyadeo Roy Rajendra Jha and Sukadeo Chowdhury, prominent workers of Bipur Congress Committee restraining them from making any speeches in connection with non-payment of Chowkidari and punitive police taxes for a period of two months. A similar order has been promulgated in Bihpur asking people not to hold meetings within three miles of Bihpur for a period of two months.

NOTIHAR.—Sjt. Mukutdhari Sinha, Sixth 'Dictator' of Notihari Congress Committee has been taken into custody. He is reported to be the oldest leader in the District.

MADARIPUR.—The local Congress Office situated in Kalibari as well as that of the civil disobedience committee has been raided by the police and national flags papers and other articles have taken away. Three volunteers have been arrested.

Women Picketers Active

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(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Dec. 30.

Sjt. Gijubhai and Shrimati Taraben, the two, educationists of Gujarat are exhorting the migrated peasants to spin during their visits to different places.

Shrimati Hansa Mehta paid a visit to the hut of Mahatma Gandhi at Karadi along with Sarimati Ratanben of Bandra and Shrimati Savitaben of Ahmedabad. They also visited the villages of Sisodra, Satem, Sitapur, etc., and gave impetus to spinning in Sitapur.

Lathi Charge In Nadiad

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
NADIAD, Dec. 30.

To-day being "Vanar Day," a procession of Vanars was taken out in the morning. It was stopped at two different places during its March and lathi charges were made. Captain Punjabhai and his brother Manibhai were arrested and taken to the lock-up. Afterward they were released.

In the evening at six a procession of Vanars was taken out again in spite of the lathi charges in the morning.

It is reported that about 100 men are injured during both the incidents.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN DASKROI

—:o:—

Migration To Baroda Begun

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

Some villages in Daskroi Taluka, Ahmedabad District, have launched No-tax campaign in pursuance of which residents of Bhadai village have migrated to the adjoining Baroda State territory and erected temporary huts there. It is understood they have resolved not to return to their village till Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel direct them to do so.—A. P.

PLEA FOR REMISSION OF REVENUES

—:o:—

No-Confidence Motion In C. P. Council

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

A prominent foreign cloth merchant named Haji Hassan Dada has, as a result of picketing paid a fine of Rs. 51 to the Congress and has fixed Congress seal on his stock. Picketing at 3 shops continue.

Mrs. Radhabai Oka a prominent Congress Worker of Akola had been here last week and addressed at two meeting on the Gandhi cult.

It is understood that a resolution of non-confidence in Minister Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh will be moved by a member at the forthcoming session of the C. P. Legislative Council, which begins on 12th January.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN C. P.

Owing to the severe economic depression, agitation is now going on throughout the C. P. and Berar that Government should grant remission of Land Revenue this year. The situation has been very greatly aggravated owing to the fact that during the past 4 years, there were been insufficient rains in the province and framine has been prevailing in several Districts. Action is keenly awaited, as recovery of the first instalment of Land Revenue will Commence on 12th January.

MR. KIDWAI RELEASED

Picketing Going Strong At Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 31.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, ex-M. L. A. who was sentenced to six months' rigorous in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement in Rae Bareli District was released from Gorakhpur jail last evening. He is keeping good health.

Picketing of Abdul Razzak's shop at Aminabad, Lucknow continues unabated although a large number of arrests are being made daily. This afternoon as many as nine persons were arrested.

EDITOR OF "KARMAVIR" RELEASED

—:o:—

RAIPUR C. P., Dec. 22.

Mr. S. M. Agarker, B.A., Editor, "The Karmaveer," Khandwa was released from Raipur District Jail to-day after undergoing four months' rigorous imprisonment. "The Karmaveer," which has ceased publication in May last will now be restarted from Khandwa after 2 weeks.

Mr Brijlal Biyani Transferred To Jubulpore

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA, Jan. 1.

It is reported that Sjt. Brijlal Biyani who has suffering from Appendicitis in Damoh jail has been transferred to Jubulpore.

SIR A SALTER TO ARRIVE SOON

—:o:—

League To Pay Expenses

CREATION OF ORGANISATION FOR STUDY OF ECONOMICS

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

The Government of India have, for some time past been studying plans for the creation of some organisation for the stuty of economic questions including both the continuous interpretation of current developments and the consideration of plans designed to achieve particular purposes in this connection. They have given attention to organisations which have recently been established in other countries and particularly to work which has done by the League of Nations. The Government of India were of opinion that the special experience acquired by Sir Arthur Salter as Director of Economic and Finance sections of the League would be most valuable to them. An enquiry was, therefore, made whether it would be possible for the League of Nations to the Assist Government of India in this matter by arranging for Sir Arthur Salter to pay a short visit to India this winter. They were informed in reply it would be possible and that he (Sir A. Salter) would leave for India towards the end of December. The League has also requested Sir Arthur Salter to take this opportunity of discussing the development of India's collaboration in the work of technical organisations of the League. Sir Arthur Salter has not been asked to advise as regards policy but solely as regards organisation. He will arrive in India early in January and the exmenses of his visit will be borne by the League of Nations.

Khaddar Exhibition At Nagpur

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(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

The Tilak Vidyalaya of Nagpur has opened a centre at Pimpla in Nagpur district (C.P.), four months back. In order to bring to the notice of the people the work done by The Khadi Karyalaya an exhibition was held at Nagpur from the 24th Dec. to 31st Dec. During this period more than 30,000 people visited the Exhibition. Some stock of Khaddar of the A.I.S.A. was also exhibited. More than Two thousand rupees worth Khaddar was sold during the period. Lectures on Khaddar were delivered under the auspices of the Karyalaya.

The names of the six Dharwar Congress volunteers against whom notice has been issued are:—1. L. B. Padki of Tiluvalli Taluka Hanagal (2) G. Krishna Murthy of Bangalore, (3) C. H. Sheerappa of Bagalkot, (4) K. G. Kulkarni of Hubli, (5) Ramchandra Bhatta of Udipi, South Kanara and (6) H. R. Venkataramaya of Mysore.—A. P.

OPENING OF "KAISER-I-HIND" BUILDING

—:o:—

Tribute To Mr. Heerjibehedin's Journalistic Enterprise

The opening ceremony of the "Kaiser-i-Hind Building" was performed on New Year Day at Ballard Estate, Bombay, under the presidency of Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana. The building is owned by Erachsha R. Heerjibehedin, Editor and Proprietor of the well-known Anglo-Gujerati weekly the "Kaiser-i-Hind."

In the evening the Jashan Ceremony was performed, with Dastur Darab P. Sanjana as the chief officiating priest, in the presence of a large number of guests and all members of the staffs of the paper. Then the members of the editorial and managerial staff presented an address to Mr. Heedjibehedin where in they paid tribute to the ability, industry and enterprise of their Chief, whereby he "had raised the paper to the status of a leading Anglo-Vernacular weekly which today commands a wide circulation and is held in esteem by the members of our community in particular and the public in general."

Mr. Heerjibehedin, in reply, thanked them all for the kind words they had uttered, and narrated the incidents in his journalistic career. Starting as a Baroda correspondent of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" which was then in the hands of late Mr. F. C. Mehta, he was later employed as a reporter in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and rose to be the Editor of the "Parsi," a weekly, which was afterwards known as "Prajamitra and Parsi." Concluding, he referred to his ambition of starting a Gujerati daily in Bombay.

Dasturji Darab gave his blessings to Mr. Heerjibehedin's enterprise.

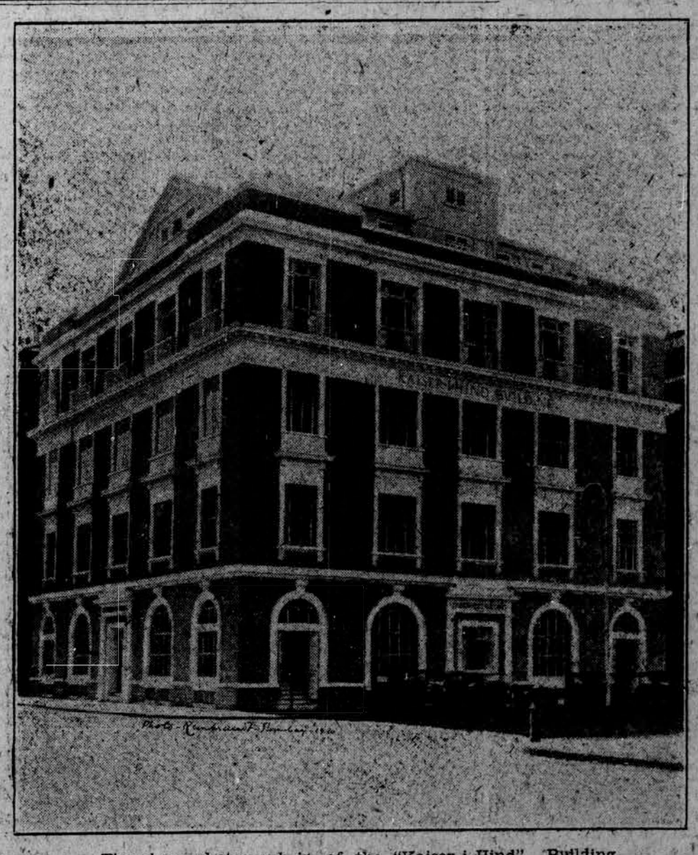
MR. MURZBAN'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Phirozesha J. Murzban, Editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," who was one of the distinguished guests of the evening, paid a tribute to Mr. Heerjibehedin's work as a journalist, and was glad to learn that it was the ambition of the host of the evening to start a Gujerati daily paper. He offered, in that connection, his help, if Mr. Heerjibehedin needed, it. But he added that when Mr. Heerjibehedin did start a daily, it was his ambition also to start a weekly! (and this sounded rather paradoxical to hearers). He assured the audience that it was a mistaken notion among the reading public that he and Mr. Heerjibehedin were always at daggers drawn. Whatever attacks he had to make against Mr Heerjibehedin's paper, due to the respective policies of their papers, the relation between him and Mr. Heerjibehedin were most cordial. While they attacked each other in their papers they would take tea together in the Corporation tea-room and shake hands together.

A dinner followed when over 250 covers were laid.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" Building is a beautiful four-storeyed structure with a capacious basement. Mr. Heerjibehedin's intention is to start a daily there provided permission is granted by the Port Trust authorities to run a daily paper there. Otherwise he thinks of securing another piece of land at Hornby Road or some such busy thoroughfare and get another building built thereon.

Readers of Gujerati will welcome this enterprise, as Bombay badly needs a good Gujerati paper which, at moderate price, would give to the readers good news and views.



The above photograph is of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Building, which is a five-storeyed structure and which has been constructed by Messrs. Mawson Vernon and Co., Contractors and under the supervision of Messrs. Merwanji Bana and Co., Architects. Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Proprietor and Editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" is the owner of this building which is estimated to cost approximately 4 lacs of rupees.

Dwindling Lancashire Exports To India

—:o:—

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT HAS TAKEN A DEEP ROOT

ECONOMIC SALVATION OF INDIA BY STOPPING MONEY DRAIN

All hopes of retrieving trade fortunes during the later months of the year which closed only a few days back must have been killed after reading the British trade returns issued by the Board of Trade for the month of November 1930. The firm determination of India to boycott foreign cloth is continuously telling in alarming decrease in exports of Lancashire cloth.

The heavy fall in Silver has made trading more difficult than ever with China as for the first time in history the Tael is cheaper than the rupee. The Board of of trade returns for November show:—

Total shipments of cloth in November, 1930 . . 130,313,210
Total shipments of cloth in November, 1929 . . 283,983,503
Decrease in Yardage 153,670,300

LANCASHIRE INDUSTRY

These figures speak for themselves where the textile industry of Lancashire stands! Purchasing power of China has been very seriously reduced and exports to China during November 1930 was only 1,972,500 yards. At the top of these adverse factors China has recently raised import duty on cloth from 7 1/2 to 12 1/2 per cent. Thus there seems to be no hope of any improvement whatever in Lancashire Cloth trade.

Acute depression in the raw cotton markets where prices have touched low levels of 1912 has impaired confidence and nearly 80 per cent of population of this country has been hit hard owing drastic declines in the prices of commodities. Present low level of prices have increased the indebted of the Agricultural classes and their purchasing capacity has been reduced materially.

NO HOPE OF RECOVERY

Thus those who look for some improvement in Lancashire cloth trade owing to small stocks in consuming countries are building their hopes on an erroneous basis. It seems unreasonable to look for some acceleration in demand of cloth. Prices of the commodities which furnish the key to the purchasing power leave no margin for cloth demand although prices of cotton gods have fallen.

The boycott movement in this country is having a deep root and those who are holding purchases of yarn and cloth under the false of hope of fizzling out of the boycott will be adding to the losses. Let it be clearly understood that the present depression is not only due to over production but also to underconsumption. It is a pure and simple question of economic salvation to stop the drain of money. This truth is well understood by all classes of people in this country as well as in China.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

British Exports for Eleven months ending November 1930, compared with past two years for the same period read as under:—

	(in millions) 1930.	1929.	1928
Coal (tons)	50.6	55.3	45.9
Iron & steel (tons)	3.0	4.0	3.0
Cotton yarn (lb.)	125.0	152.2	156.1
Cotton tissues (sq. yd.)	2,276.6	3,398.1	3,576.1
Wool textile (sq. yd)	160.2	144.0	158.3
Tops (lb.)	26.4	30.8	31.9
Wool textile y'rn (lb.)	40.1	50.8	53.9

Following table shows Shipments for November and two previous years the quantity of cotton goods exported to India:—

UNBLEACHED COTTON YARN.

	1928 lbs.	1929 lbs.	1930 lbs.
Bombay (via Karachi)	6,300	8,800	3,400
Do. (via other ports)	613,100	306,300	45,300
Madras	466,700	305,200	195,200
Bengal, &c.	333,600	226,400	120,800
Burmah	32,000	21,400	10,500

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	1928 sq. yds.	1929 sq. yds.	1930 sq. yds.
Bombay, via Karachi	12,617,600	12,298,300	7,230,900
Other ports	29,248,300	20,323,400	2,648,400
Madras	6,963,100	11,774,900	4,632,800
Bengal, &c.	64,408,000	55,697,300	2,956,500
Burma	3,345,200	4,467,400	1,363,400

MILITARY'S "GREAT SUCCESS"

200-300 Rebels Killed Or Wounded

SOLDIERS' "GREAT HARDSHIPS BUT NO CASUALTY"

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

Great success was achieved by Military yesterday by burning the rebel headquarters and killing 17 rebel officers thus giving a very serious blow to the rebels. According to official information the Kachins of Burma Rifles attacked the rebel headquarters on Alantaung Hills yesterday afternoon and burnt the rebels headquarters known as the King's Palace. They found 40 rebel officers of whom 17 were killed and the rest decamped. Troops had to undergo great hardship owing to the denseness of the forests but suffered no casualty. As it was getting dark and impossible to carry anything the whole quarter was burnt with everything in it.

It is reported that the rebel chief with 40 officers used the Palace as headquarters issuing instructions. Various materials used by them were found, including tattooing implements, printed enlistment tickets, fieldglasses, etc. Two elephants were found which bolted into the jungle. According to official conservative estimate so far 200-300 have been killed or wounded up-to-date and over 60 arrested.

"TROPHIES."

The trophies seized included one Burmese gong, one red flag with galone (hawk) pencil sketch potched up, printed enlistment ticket bearing name and number, one yellow cap tied in the Burmese fashion worn by a rebel general who was killed yesterday. The cap bore a white charmed fire mark which is considered by rebels to make the wearer invulnerable. Last Tuesday when rebels attacked and looted a forest camp near Okkan they stole 31 elephants and took away 13 mahouts as prisoners.

ROUNDING UP STILL MORE

Brigaddier Watson visited Tharrawaddy to-day and held a Conference there staying the whole day. One special train carrying 1/10 Punjabis arrived Tharrawaddy at midday and left for Minhla where they have now been posted. Another special carrying 30 Buffs and a machine gun also arrived with the object of patrolling the railway line between Okpo and Othegon, with Letpadan as headquarters during the night, when all train service was stopped since the rebels had attempted to tamper with. Yesterday pickets from the Punjabis and Burma Rifles were posted at various other places. Steps will now be taken to round up rebels who are still giving trouble in other areas. It is believed that the 17 killed included the Chief, while one wounded and who succumbed yesterday held the Captains rank. It is reported that rebels attempted to tamper with the telegraph line but did not succeed. The Burma Rifles will be returning to Tharrawaddy from Alantaung to-night.—A. P.

SAVE SHOLAPUR CONDEMNED

—:o:—

Nagpur Citizens' Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR MAHAL, Jan. 2.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Nagpur held in the Town Hall last night with Sjt. Padaye as president a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Governor of Bombay and H. E. the Viceroy to excercise the prerogative of mercy in behalf of the Sholapur prisoners sentenced to death. The meeting was fully representative. Mr. Karkare moved the resolution and Dr. Cholker seconded it.

READ TO-MORROW'S 'SUNDAY CHRONICLE'

(1) "Gandhiji in jail is worst indictment of British rule in India." —By W. Norman Brown.
(2) How Europe solved its Housing Problem. —By P. C. Roy Chowdhury.
(3) Money reigns in Britain.— Shaw's denunciation of Parliament and a reply.
(4) Let not Britain repeat the folly of Pharaoh—A defence of India's creed of non-violence.
(5) Is an average Englishman a misogynist? Symposium of views of three well-known English women.
(6) Let Boycott be our New-Year Resolve. —By "A Publicist".

...AN COTTON.

—:o:—

...uiet But Steady.

CONSUMPTION DECREASE OVER MILLION BALES

Bombay, Jan. 2.

On the last day of the last year the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady. Prices advanced 10 points during the early part of the session on higher Liverpool advices, but later on declined 16 points from the highest level on long liquidation and Southern selling. Total consumption of American cotton during the first four months of the present season all over the world shows a decrease of about 1¼ million bales. Spot cotton prices unchanged at 10 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.51c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and remained steady on short covering. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 3 points at 5.54 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures prices closed at a rise of 4 points while Egyptian cotton prices closed quiet at a decline of 1 point to unchanged.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York, Dec. 30.

March Highest 10.07 (11.03 a.m.)

March Lowest 9.95 (opening)

New York, Dec. 31.

March Highest 10.07 (opening)

March Lowest 9.92 (2-35 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from our foreign friends:—

New York.—

Large spot house taking practically all January tenders. Market steady. Absence southern selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cable on 30th December as under:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: Estimated World Consumption and the Stocks of American Cotton:

Consumption during November 1930 942,000; 1929 1,181,000

Season's total consumption to the end of November 1930 3,646,000; 1929 4,819,000

Stocks end November 1930 16,601,000; 1929 14,242,000

Activity of the Mills in the United States and elsewhere is about unchanged, and will probably be maintained.

2-55 p.m.: New York cables. Textiles seasonally quiet cotton has good undertone but featureless, no trend apparent

3-15 p.m.: Outlook for commodities continues very uncertain, looks as if even present level for cotton may not be maintained unless trade demand revives

Reuter's cable: New York 30th December: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, rallied late on covering by shorts, but again declined partially on realising.

Reuter's cable: New York 31st December: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on liquidation and Southern selling.

Approximate difference between markets:

Liverpool May (expected) eq. 5.31

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 173 eq. 3.95

Difference 136 pts eq. Rs. 60

New York May (close) 10.21 eq. 5.10

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 173½ eq. 3.95

Difference 115 pts eq. Rs. 50

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) January 45, May 40 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's, per lb., 23-12-1930 21 cents, 30-12-1930 21 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade 40's per lb 23-12-1930 35½ cents (New Orleans Spot 9.44); 30-12-1930 35½ (New Orleans Spot 9.51).

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 23-12-1930 50½ cents; 30-12-1930 50½ cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 31.

January	9.90+.02
January (New Cont.)	9.80+.03
March (New Cont.)	9.96—.03
May (New Cont.)	10.21—.05
July (New Cont.)	10.45—.04
October (New Cont.)	10.61—.04
Middling Spot	10.00—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 31.

January	9.72—.05
March	9.99—
Middling Spot	9.51—

New York, 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

Not received.

New York Noon Call:—

January (New Cont.)	unquoted.
March (New Cont.)	10.03
May (New Cont.)	10.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 26,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

	Opening	Closing.
January	5.16	5.18
February		5.22
March	5.25	5.28
April		5.33
May	5.37	5.40
June		5.45
July	5.49	5.51
August		5.55
September		5.59
October	5.61	5.63
November		5.67
December		5.71
January 1932		5.75
Middling Spot		5.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

Broach, Good	unquoted
Broach, Fully Good	3.90
Broach, Fine	4.10
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra, Fully Good	3.55
Oomra, Fine	3.75
Bengal, Good	3.10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.25
Bengal Fine	3.40
Scinde, Good	unquoted.
Scinde, Fully Good	3.25
Scinde, Fine	3.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

December	—
January	7.06
March	7.21
May	7.40
July	7.59
September	7.78
November	7.94
Sakellaridis, F.G.G. Spot	7.76

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.

Week ending 26th December 1930.

	This week	This season.
Brought into Sight	272	10,171
Receipts at U. S. Ports	169	6,793
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA		
To Great Britain	37	727
To Continent	51	2,480
To Japan, Canada&c.	10	633
Total	98	3,849
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	239	5,012
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS		
Great Britain (All kinds)	19	809
VISIBLE SUPPLY		
Stocks at American Ports		4,208
Stocks at American interior Towns		1,801
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,240
Total		8,249
Last week		8,2737
Difference on week		plus. 12.
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		1,014

WEEKLY COTTON MOVEMENT.

(THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.)

Bombay, Kan. 2.

Receipts for week ending 1st Jan.

	1931	1930
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	12201	27776
Oomras	134650	150233
Doolleras	6717	4377
Broach	360	615
Southerns	974	3597
Persians.		
Americans		651
Egyptians	377	
E. Africans	752	526
Other sorts		27
Total	156031	188502

Exports for week ending 1st Jan. Bales.

United Kingdom	2895
Continent	12357
China	7217
Japan	23693
Coast Ports	282
Total	46444

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	6365
China, Japan & Coast Ports	31544
Total	37909

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan.

1930-31	1929-30
847704	1016086

Exports from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan.

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	18132	25039
Continent	145803	214145
China	122872	35905
Japan	403642	293543
Coast Ports	6720	6710
U. S. A.	199	17709
Total	697278	593051

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 1st Jan. 1931 42,491

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 1st Jan. 1931 202,217

Same period last year 290,641

Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 1st Jan. 1931 637,363

Same time last year 966,453

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930, to 31st Aug. 1931 32,750

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 1st Jan. 1931 14,339

American cotton at Sea for India 18,411

THREAT OF MILL STRIKE IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

Effect Of Chinese Tariff

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state in their to-day's report that the market was irregular intermingled with hopes of trade revival and threats of coal and mill operative strike in England. Customary hopes are entertained for the New Year on the plea that most of the economic political and statistical factors have had their effects on the current prices but confidence in prices is still lacking due to the prospects of heavy taxations and no appreciable reduction in Government expenditures. Notwithstanding Indian Government's assurance as to the exchange ratio, there is want of public confidence as to the manner and resources of Government to sustain it, necessitating further heavy foreign borrowing or contracting further currency. In America, "Call Money" is now available at 2 per cent and most of the other Countries having 3 per cent while in India it is 6 per cent with prospects of an increase on the eve of heavy movements of Indian harvest and payment of Government assessments. These consideration restrain local operators to adopt a waiting attitude pending further developments in the Indian political situation.

Owing to a special Commercial Treaty with China, Japan is not expected to suffer heavily on the Chinese import tariff on piecegoods but it is reported it may slightly affect England and America. During recent years, China having enormously increased her spindles and looms, there may be a better demand for raw cotton. We continue to recommend a straddle of buying July Uppers or Sakels against sales of Americans.

PSYCHOLOGY OF RUMOUR.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

now fill the street-corners gazing the empty sky. I turn my eyes up and gaze. There is nothing to be seen except a few kites circling in fine, steady motion. Is there an aeroplane buzzing? 'Did you sight the star?' a man asks me. 'What star?' I demand. But can't you see that star over there, young man?' he points out with his crooked finger. I can't. He pities me with the laugh of one who had tasted disappointment in life and knew how to speak the celestial language of sympathy. He is an old man with a sunburnt, black face, some humble toiler who sweated in obedience to the inexorable laws of Erasmus and Charles Darwin's theory of the struggle for existence. I could not see that star of theirs. I am a bit of a star-gazer myself and am content to watch my favourite constellations with the aid of M. Flammarion when nocturne spreads her nets and breathes out solace to the disconsolates..... But daylight dazes me, I could see no astral star in its glare.

CROWD AND INDIVIDUAL.

I drift later in the day into the office in Girgaum of a friend who plies the common newspaper trade.

Did you see that star the little crowds are watching out there?" I inquire.

"No," he laughs, "but they seem to see it. They even call it Babu Genu Star.....ha-ha..... and I have even heard it described as Dominion Status Star, God Almighty bless our souls."

I feel the pang of professional jealousy for a moment. My friend is a connoisseur of stars and is not unfavoured by the whispering demoiselle Rumour. My ego melts before his radiant self-confidence of smartness. His Gandhi-cap perched at an ultra-rakish angle speaks something of the old time dandy who led bouts of boisterousness in his college-days and his smiling eyes radiate those reminiscences. He would gather about him his comrades and leave a big crowd idiotically gaping at the empty sky near Rajabai Tower: the monstrous Gothic structure failed to sap the "joie de vivre" of these noisy cockneys. Macaulay's ghost remains cheated of the complete consummation of his East India Company dreams: the aristocratic anger of Curzon's may well quiver in its futility. Watching the spiritual lean-face of this man, I could hear the laughter that must have broken the grim silence that accompanied the daring souls in their tramp on Dandi sands. It must have formed the symphony of comic joy with the sea that washed those shores in weary sadness, evoking motion.

CABLE ITEMS

Paris.—At the Combes Stadium in Rugby International, France beat Ireland by three points to nil.—Reuter.

London.—Lord Willingdon sails from Marseilles on 3rd April.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The King will be presented next week with the representation of a thousand millionth national savings certificate sold. Certificate will be mounted and appropriately inscribed.—B. O. W.

London.—Lieutenant-Col. Gidney and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community of India will give a luncheon in honour of the Premier at the Chesterfield Gardens Club on January 9th.—Reuter.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

—:o:—

To Scrap Or To Develop?

25 LAKHS SCHEME OUTLINED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Associated Press understands that the future of broadcasting in India is the subject of considerable discussion at present in Government of India circles. Two alternatives impose themselves—either entirely to scrap or adequately to develop.

In the following proposals, which are understood to embody the "pro" point of view, the attitude is taken that once programme material suitable to the country is available and satisfactory station for spreading it are provided, broadcasting in India will become as popular and as remunerative as in other countries: The first point for consideration in framing a scheme for a national broadcasting service in India is the extent of the service area of a broadcasting station as there will have to be one station for each such area.

Broadcasting has reached a very high state of efficiency in England and the service is rapidly approaching a state which may be described as perfect, but if we were to take the number of stations in England as a basis for calculating the number of stations required in India it will be seen that approximately 65 stations would be required to cover British India each costing 6 lakhs.

A PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE.

It will be seen therefore that on economic grounds we cannot follow the European practice closely, and two alternatives are open. One is to build very high having service areas of about 800 miles and locate them in the vicinity of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi, and the other is to build a greater number of medium power stations having service areas of the order of 350 miles and locate them in such a way that by the subsequent addition of repeater stations the whole of British India will be brought within the service area of one or the other.

The language question definitely rules out the very high power station idea as the programmes must be rendered in a language the listeners understand and from whatever aspect one views the problem the second alternative always appears to be the only practical means of achieving the desired results.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

A former tentative scheme of development was outlined in a note on the arrangements necessary for the relay in India of the programmes of the Empire Broadcasting Service. This was submitted to the Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee at the December (1930) meeting. It provided for increasing the service area of Calcutta so as to take in the greater part of Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, for the transfer to Delhi of the existing apparatus at Calcutta and for its erection on a specially selected site with high masts in order to give a reasonable service over an area embracing Lucknow, Cawnpore, Simla and Lahore, and for the setting up of a new station at Bangalore to serve the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

Each of these stations was to be provided with means for taking in and rebroadcasting the Empire programme but if the more comprehensive scheme is to be adopted the scheme will have to be modified. The comprehensive scheme now under discussion would involve improvements in the Calcutta station on the lines orginally in view and similar improvements in the existing Bombay station. It would involve also the setting up of a new station at Lahore. The proposed small station at Bangalore would disappear from the programme and would be replaced by a station similar to those proposed at Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore. The existing station at Calcutta would be transferred to Lucknow and that at Bombay to Nagpur where by increasing the height of the mast, and by making certain other modifications the service areas would be extended.

The exclusion of Sind is more apparent than real, for owing to the low degree of attenuation of wireless waves in this part of India there is no doubt but that Sind would be adequately served by both Lahore and Bombay.

DELHI IN THE SCHEME.

It will be seen also that under the new scheme Delhi will not have a broadcasting station of its own, but will be served either by Lahore or Lucknow. However, in the development of the scheme the fact will not be lost sight of. It will be possible to use the trunk lines between Delhi and Lahore and Delhi and Lucknow respectively in connection with the broadcasting stations at these places should occasion be found to broadcast important programme items initiated at Delhi.

BOMBAY FOR EMPIRE PROGRAMMES.

Programme material is undoubtedly of great importance in considering any scheme of this nature. Programmes are divided broadly into two types, namely, (a) universal programmes and (b) speciality programmes. It is assumed, however, that if the proposed Empire broadcasting station uses a beam it will be wide enough to embrace Lahore and Madras. This would enable us to rebroadcast the Empire programmes. It was suggested that a start in this direction might be made in Bombay. If the results obtained there are satisfactory, all the stations in the scheme now proposed would be similarly linked and a due portion of the broadcasting periods would be allotted to relaying the English programmes. A further item of interest in regard to programme material is that quite recently in Europe gramophone records of a very high order have been broadcast and inquiries from the most critical of observers indicated that it was practically impossible to discern whether the items were being rendered by the artist or by a gramophone record made by him. It ought not to be impossible to make arrangements for the extended use in India of really high class records as programme material, importing records when it becomes necessary to do so.

A TOTAL COST 25 LAKHS.

The scheme represents an estimated expenditure of 20 lakhs of Rupees on the four main stations, and the net amount involved in the transfer of apparatus from Bombay and Calcutta to Nagpur and Lucknow would come to 3 lakhs approximately making a total of 23 lakhs. The scheme might therefore be estimated to cost Rs. 25 lakhs.

The estimate of the annual working expenses on different stations is as follows:

Lucknow, Rs. 1,06,000 and Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Madras Rs. 1,50,000 each.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—Police enquiry into the recent alleged bomb explosion continues. Special C. I. D. Police Officers have arrived from Poona to help the local police. Seven persons have so far been arrested.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

New Delhi.—The Fine Arts Competitions of the games of the 10 Olympiad to be celebrated here from July 30 to August 14, both days inclusive, in 1932 will be held in the Los Angeles Museum, located in Olympic Park near Olympic Stadium, according to the Organising Committee.—A. P.

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30th, December '30.

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REGUERATION OF WORLD THROUGH SPRITUALISM

SPIRITS 'ABHOR WAR AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

A Talk With Hannen Swaffer

Hannen Swaffer is to be the great new force in English spiritualism.

Yes, Hannen Swaffer, the wild man who roams about the world of dramatic criticism armed with a bludgeon and does not mind a slap or two in return—he, Swaffer has been chosen to succeeded Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as prophet, priest and king.

He would deny this. But, anyway, he is now honorary president both of the Spiritualist Community and of the Spiritualist National Union; and the latter boasts over 450 churches writes A. J. Cummings in the "News Chdonicle".

It is in many ways a remarkable position. There are no formal offices, no graded privileges, no articles of faith, no costly churches in this new, strangely familiar, age-long religion which is now infiltrating its pervasive influence into all the spiritual communions and stealing behind the armour of agnosticism itself.

Hannen Swaffer will derive all his authority from his own personality and the trust ahd good will of the faithful.

NOT A STUNT

Speaking with the defence due from an outsider. I think he will make good. Those who may imagine that he communes with spirits merely as an exciting stunt, or merely mistaken. After half an hour's conversation with the new prophet, the bare idea was dismissed from my mind as unworthy and unjust.

It was less a conversation than an impassioned monologue. For half an hour Hannen Swaffer, arms extended and eyes gleaming, gave forth the faith that was in him in a torrent of eloquence and with a flaming intensity that would have put many dead revivalists to shame.

He was not trying to convince or convert me. He was answering a question, stating a case.

NUMBER DOES NOT COUNT.

The question I asked was: "Are the spiritualists increasing rapidly in numbers?

"We do not want to increase our numbers in the sense you mean," was the unexpected reply. "Religionists of all kinds come to us and go back, large numbers of them, to their own churches or to other churches, carrying with them something they have gained—a new experience, a new understanding, a new attitude to life.

"Do not confuse us or our aims with the organised churches. The first church ever built was Christianity's worst blunder. We do not make converts to kneel on the penitents' bench. We have something vital to give to all men and all churches. It is psychic knowledge and psychic power which will ultimately regenerate the universe; abolishing cruelty, war, misery and injustice.

"Psychic power is latent in all of us. It must be so for man is a spirit and the body is but his casement. In some of us it may develop in a day in others long years may elapse before the quest is gained.

PSYCHIC EXPERIENCES

"It is amazing how many men and women everywhere in all conditions of life have psychic experiences that journalists never hear of. For many are afraid to tell.

"An Anglican clergyman told me the other day that he knew scores of ministerial colleagues who had confessed to definite experiences of this kind, but dare not mention them in the pulpit. Sir Oliver Lodge, though a spiritualist, hesitates to come on to our platform. Lord Haig was a spiritualist." And Mr. Swaffer reeled off the names of many famous men who had made the great discovery.

Upton Sinclair was now, he said, on the fringe of it—examining his own wife's mediumship.

David Belasco admitted the whole case and ascribed part of his powers as a producer to spirit aid: Masterlinck, who had written part of the case into "The Blue Bird" and its sequel, had come out boldly; Lombroso, the great Italian criminologist, had gone the whole hog. It was hard to know where to begin and end.

"Yes," he said, in answer to another question, "the direct voice is simple enough if the right conditions are present. Messages are being showered upon us daily: only a few get through the barrier. Every night before I go to sleep I am greeted with a tap on the wall: always, wherever I am, the same distinctive tap, without relation to the thickness or texture of the wall. There may be such taps to you, but if you are insensitive you will never hear them."

UNAWARE OR DEATH

Some persons, I understand Mr. Swaffer to suggest, are so insensitive that they do not even know whhen they are dead—or, as one would say, passed over.

Rudolph Valentino, the film star, for example. Mr. Swaffer told me that Valentino, after passing over ran along the streets, not of the celestial city, but of the Broadway in New York, carrying miserably upon all his friends and acquaintances to speak to him. He did not know he was dead.

Another little-known piece of psychic information is that as soon as it is ascertained in the spirit world that a seance is to be held on this lower plane there are careful preparations on the other side to make it, it possible, a success.

The stage is set, so to speak; and all the lighting and other effects are thoroughly and sympathetically organised. And there is a very earthly scramble to take part.

"Spirits are so eager to get through," said Mr. Swaffer, "that when the news of a coming seance is received spirit queues are immediately formed."

I wanted to know if there was any jostling in the queue: whether, indeed, spirit senses are at all closely related to our familiar physical senses. The answer seems to be that over the border they are thought-senses. There you see, feel, taste and smell with the mind. Jostling is the crude expression of an unenlightened materialist.

SPIRITS OPPOSED TO WAR AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

One was glad to learn from Mr. Swaffer that the Great War a deadly grief as well as a grave embarrassment to the spirit world. Hundreds of thousands of the slain passed over unready for the change and pathetically bewildered; and the ministering spirits found these sad newcomers unusually difficult handle.

It is for reasons such as these says Mr. Swaffer, that he spirit world objects with all its strength to capital punishment, which de-spiritualises not only those who are resposhsible, directly and indirectly, but sends the victim into the next world sullen and angry, so that he returns to exact vengeance.

"I HELD MY PEACE."

It objects to all conceivable forms of cruelty for the same reasons. Its mission is one of of peace and beauty and benevolence and love.

Ignorance is the curse of God, and it is my misfortune that I am puzzled over Rudolph Valentinors strange behaviour after death and that I cannot think of those fussy spirit queues in the planes above without the usual smile of incredulous folly.

But as one listened to Mr. Swaffer's electrifying exposition of a philosophy at once comforting and sublime, it would have seemed almost a profanity to intrude a doubt or demand a proof, and humbly I held my peace.

I could appreciate what he meant when he said that he had lost the capacity for fear in the moral world. I can understand also why so many thousands flock to hear him in this country and abroad when he reveals—well whatever it is that spiritualist leaders do reveal.

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PERPETUAL STRUGGLE IN INDIA

If R. T. C. Fails

RABINDRA NATH ON INDIAN SITUATION

NEW YORK.

Rabindranath Tagore still hopes for a peaceful settlement of all the problems of India. But if moral resistance fails and there must be a revolution, it should be regarded as a surgical operation, as something inevitable. The movement to emancipate his 300,000 countrymen cannot die of old age, he declared during an interview at the home of his host, Leonard K. Elmhirst, 1,172 Park Avenue.

The Poet-philosopher was frankly critical of the British Government, though frank in his expressions of admiration for the British individually and as a nation.

PERPETUAL STRUGGLE.

Dr. Tagore said all India was watching the Round Table Conference, during which the future status of India may be determined in London.

"It is hard to anticipate the results" he added, "for there have been so many conflicting and contradictory statements. One thing is certain, however, the Indian delegates have come fully prepared. Of course, we want a great deal more freedom politically than we have. We want to serve our country, and all depends upon how much they will give us. If they do not give us what we want, there will be a perpetual struggle, for there is no chance of this revolution, if it can be called a revolution dying of old age. It will mean terrible suffering for our people. The Hindus and the Mohamedans must unite, when they have common responsibilties that can be accomplished."

Dr. Tagore deplored any use of violonce, stressing the need for moral persuasion. Where the British had failed, he said, was in not providing for education and sanitation, but concentrating on military measures.

STARVATION AND ILLITERACY

"We have, of course," he said, "a few cheap imitation of London University, but what is that for a population like ours? Do you know that before the advent of the British every village had its primary school, its entertainments, recitals operatic festivals. That is all gone, and there remains only the existence of dullness and drabness. Eighty-seven per cent of our people are on the brink of starvation."

The uprooting of the village life, Dr. Tagore declared, is the major tragedy of India. The scholars of the past are no more and their disciples have either drifted away to the cities or are leading sluggish lives, getting nowhere.

The spinning wheel theories of Mahatma Gandhi he does not approve. The best that Western culture has invented in industry must be adopted by India, otherwise, he said there can be no progress.

NEED OF RADICAL CHANGES.

His recent visit to Russia, he declared, has opened his eyes to the possibilities of radical changes. He told of seeing the Russian masses, illiterate a decade ago, being taught to think, to read and to write. If that could be done, even in the most remote parts of Russia, such as Turkestan, why could not the millions of India be taught likewise?

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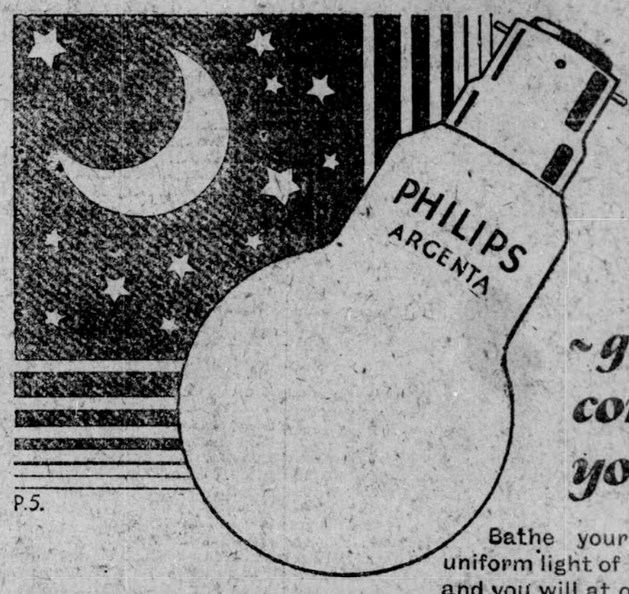

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LOUNGING—THE PAVEMENT

—:o:—

SOOTHING SCENES AND SARTORIAL SIGHTS

(BY FLANEUR.)

Every street in this city, and road and by-lane has its distinctive particular character, its feature in topography, its, what can be only too unsatisfactorily described as, feeling.

SPIRIT OF PLACE.

And by feature, I mean something permanent, static, that outlives, in space and time, the flux of the passing event with its element of the unusual, very much as our little bit of familiar sky should outlive the transitional passage of a cloudlet. Every locality has its definite (but can these things be defined except in terms of indescribable emotional experience?) moods, induced in its citizen or stranger by the spirit of the place to which feeling somehow reacts. The subjectivity of the mind submits to the objectivity of the outward scene unless the human senses were dead to feeling. .....

Yes, the spirit of the place dominates and colours in its strong tints whatever thought or mood may have captured your mind for the moment. When I raise my eyes in the directions of the equestrian statute of Edward Prince of Wales (we always prefer the dandiacal princes of Wales, walking-sticks and all, to the less interesting His Majesties with their tiresome formalities and tameness of feeling) and allow my leisurely gaze to wander further down the circular wall of the Museums up to the harmonious, clear outline of the grand architecture, the mood of the moment subsides in my mind and emerges in the lines of the familiar spirit of this place. The greenery of the creepers and plants enclosed within the wall but not quite hidden behind its bounds of stone, the young 'gulmohurs' which seem impatiently to wait for the season that draws forth its brilliant splendour, the danb and dash of colour that attracts the eye along the Museum wall cannot but fail to produce the one soothing effect of their pleasant aspects.

SOOTHING SCENE.

Even the ordinarily harsh whirring of the tram-car wheels as they slip past the sharp curve along Rampart Row does not jar: the throb and motion of motor-cars in line hardly disturb the silence; the small, but none-the-less disturbing crowd of people waiting at the end of this little strip of pavement assume the insignificance of ants. One feels relieved and a little lonesome in contemplation of this scene. Silence has possessed it. The bits of old Bombay that stick out of its fringes on all sides mildew and heighten the effect. The jazz-air of the phonograph disc is too frivolous to be disturbing; it cannot wake up the slumbersome, ancient Rampart Row to the noise and hurry that fill space with their fierce activities down the distance of a few little streets.

The grey pavement borrows, one feels, from the virtue and beauty of this sombre scene. When the sun shines over this unrestricted, spacious square, that assumes such dignity and freedom, the scene becomes the more beautiful, almost idyllic. Against its background, the people walking up and down this pavement are presented in the perspective of clarity. One watches them as though they moved on some stages where strange scenes stumbled each on the other, bewildering the spectator into a riot of impressions.

THE PAVEMENT.

One watches the simple-minded folk who make a pilgrimage to this Mecca of urban refinements and wonders (who cares to breed the shameful squalour that springs out of the dirty gutter out on the pavement?) and study the muscular, smart, stone horse as the citizens of Troy must have studied their wonder-horse out of wonder-struck eyes. The effort of understanding the complex phenomenon of the Lund and Blockley Clock containing the world's time-sense registered in little round dials quite exhausts these good people who probably bless the souls of these watch-makers and avail themselves of the hospitality the spacious pavement offers by squatting in the shade.

A couple of British tommies march down with their firm, fine military motion, the khaki tunic smoothing down the shape and mobility of their muscles. A sailor sails out with the pleasant swing of his training to the rhythm of his powerful hips. Some Rose, some Lily, some I forget what-name, stenog or typist or mere 'lady clerk' hustles past moving in her poor dream-world of imitation-jewellery, window-curtains, hats, gowns where the realities of decrepit mothers and wasters of brothers do not exist.....

Groups of young men pour out of the college-gates into the porch and move down the pavement, silent and alone, or loudly gesticulating in bunches of threes and fours. The nervous laughter of the bespectacled, be-blasered youngsters dressed in the inevitable pyjamas or trousers, not to mention that symbol of the sporting, "wonder-vogel" era the glad-neck-shirt (one wishes the necks were half as glad as the cheap twill-cloth or khadi-shirts) is mixed with the ticklish smell of the coffee that issues out of the stores windows.

TYPES IN CHARACTER.

Females of the same species follow. Bobbed hair betrays a moderate use of rouge that standardises the commonplace, college-going femininity of a particular clan with the standardised clan-saree. Two fair ones walk up and halt while one of them runs back, tripping and skipping, rolling her big ain't-I-charming sort of eyes. The self-consciousness and preoccupation of the lemon-coloured saree one of them is wearing lurk in the vacuity of her greyish eyes. She has a Maratha face of the character-less, convent-school-going type; the new Maratha bourgeois class has recently introduced this luxury for their girls. Piano-playing and school-aprons are the symbols of this new culture which somehow make themselves incompatible with the keen, homely, true middle-class Maratha individuality and intellectuality.

A slim, famished-looking, fairly-dark girl walks down to wait for the tram-car. Her personality is a pleasant contrast to the eye-rolling, Convent-school specimens of the Maratha middling-class. She has something about her of the fillethe du peuple,' typical middling class through and through. Her thin dark arms suggest the anemia of malnutrition and intellectuality which distinguishes her and her sisters of the common class. She represents the type that survives the havocs of the college curricula and brings out the epic quality of a silently-heroic life. Facing the brunt of life, in its mockery and disappointment, this class yet preserves the individuality and integrity of a high, hard-grained culture. Easy wealth with its arrogance may well envy it; but it is bred in the bone; it is a class-privilege. The dark one waits under the shadow of the porch, she stands erect and still in the pallor of her intellectual but plain face. She has no colour-effect to pre-occupy her mind, perhaps no dowry to bribe some idiotic youngster with and the sadness of her eyes perhaps proclaims this doom, this tragedy of her class. Poor thing!

—:o:—

VIRTUES OF A GOOD WIFE.

—:o:—

Singing Better Than Cooking.

—:o:—

"In every district there is a man who looks after the health of the people, such as swines and drains."

Delegates attending the Public Health Congress in London rocked with laughter when a school girl's essay, from which the above is extracted, was quoted to them.

Dr. Farrar, medical officer for Leicestershire, who quoted the essay, argued strongly in favour of teaching domestic hygiene in schools, including cooking hygiene.

"A man will rather have a wife who can cook a kipper than one who knows something about calisthenics and nothing about cooking."

Mrs. H. Campbell, an Alderman of Leyton Borough Council, differed. "The average man wants his wife to have some knowledge of beauty and grace," she said.

"The well-cooked meal is not everything. The girl who has been taught to sing well and carry herself well is going to make a better wife than the girl who just knows how to cook the average meal."

—:o:—

EVE THROGHOUT THE AGES

—:o:—

Entertaining Little Revelations By A Famous Scientist.

The modern girl, rouge and the iron age were discussed by the Public Health Congress, and before the Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, President of the Royal Society, at the Research Association, said women in ancient Egypt used green paint—malachite—to adorn their features.

Possibly a somewhat irritated husband one day threw a piece of malachite into the fire, producing copper. Hence the copper and bronze age.

"Later they addicted themselves to rouge, and we know that if that is thrown into a charcoal fire iron results—hence the iron age."

The best time for us!

THE cold weather is the best time for us; fevers and sickness are at their lowest. And in the few short, cold months lost energies must be recuperated and reserves of vitality built up to meet the coming Hot Season. When, all too soon, the first warm breezes blow up from the south, you realise the cold weather is nearing its end . . . then comes the anxious thought . . . "Have I built up strength and stamina?"

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—:o:—

Judge Lindsey Charged With Disorderly Conduct.

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

Bishop William T. Manning and former Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver to-day got into an altercation during services in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John, resulting in the judge being ingloriously expelled from the church to face charges of disorderly conduct.

The famed juvenile judge, noted for his liberal views supporting companionate marriage, went peaceably to cathedral for services, and was spied by the bishop.

Thereupon the bishop from the pulpit began roundly to condemn the former Denver judge, who was obliged to leave the judicial bench recently because of criticism of his views.

Bishop Manning said that the term "companionate marriage" was merely synonymous with "free love."

The judge sat still and listened to the bishop's criticism until the sermon was concluded.

Thereupon Lindsey jumped to a table and southed:

"I demand five minutes to answer your lies.

"This is not a House of God, it is a house of injustice."

The bishop sought to ignore the judge.

Plain clothesmen, however, rushed Lindsey from the cathedral and booked him on charges of disorderly conduct.

—:o:—

MR. CHEMBURKAR HONOURED

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the "Social Union Trombay Island" a successfull "At-Home" was got up lately in honour of Mr. R. T. Chemburkar for having been awarded, by Messrs. The Dunlop Rubber Company (India) Ltd. a gold medal for his long and meritorious services.

Mr. D. B. Shilotri, the Chairman, eulogised the qualities of head and heart of Mr. Chemburkar and wished him further good luck.

Mr. Dhakjee Wamanjee said that he knew Mr. Chemburkar almost from his infancy. He described in brief how Mr. Chemburkar began his career in a humble way, and how he worked himself to his present high and lucrative position.

Dr. F. Raschid, then addressed the gathering.

Light refreshments were provided, and some scenes from Marathi dramas were enacted.

MOONLIGHT ALL NIGHT.

—:o:—

Sir J. Jeans Gives A Peep Into The Future.

A time when the earth will be surrounded by a ring of little moons, giving moonlight all night long, was described by Sir James Jeans, the famous mathematician and astronomer, in a broadcast talk.

The rings round Saturn, he said, consisted of millions and millions of little moons which were believed to be broken fragments of a large moon. Sir James continued:—

"In the far future our own moon must inevitably be drawn closer and closer to the earth until it meets the fate.

"After this our earth will have millions of little moons which will surround it, and there will be full moonlight all night long.

"Yet life on the earth will be none to comfortable then. Every now and then tiny moons will collide and their fragments fall on the earth in the form of huge rocks."

Sir James does not believe that there is life on Mars. When the markings on Mars, which some astronomers believed to be artificial canals are photographed they did not in the least look like the handiwork of intelligent beings.

Most scientists would suspend judgment on these supposed evidence of life on Mars until the camera confirmed that they really existed.

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Dr. C. V. SUBBA RAO, Medical Officer, Bellamkonda, Guntur Dt., reports:—

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The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
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JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA
Striking Contrast

PART III.

The present cordial political and economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union are in striking constrast to the stormy post-war period. The two chaotic years (1918-1920) of the Inter-Allied Intervention in Siberia were brought to a close by the evacuation of the American troops from Vladivostok during March 1920. There after, the Japanese troops occupying Siberia were left face to face with the new Far Eastern Republic, constituted on April 6, 1920 with the support of the Soviet government at Moscow. The growing strength of the Soviet Union, combined with the diplomatic pressure exerted by the foreign powers, made the Japanese position in Siberia increasingly untenable. A truce to avert hostilities between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic was called as early as 1920, and the Japanese troops were withdrawn from inner Siberia during the period August 1726 of that year. Under the guise of several White Russian puppet regimes, the Japanese occupation of the Maritime Province continued for two more years, until the final evacuation of the Japanese forces on October 25, 1922. The "White" government at once collapsed, its partisans fled the country, and the troops of the Far Eastern Republic took possession of Vladivostok. Thereupon, the government of the Far East Republic voluntarily dissolved on November 14, 1922, and its territories were merged in the dominions of the Soviet Union. With the exception of North Sakhalin, which was still occupied by Japan, the Soviet Union had now completely regained the Far Eastern possessions of the former Russian Empire.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TREATY OF 1924.

A number of fruitless efforts to settle the outstanding Russo-Japanese difficulties, and re-establish treaty relations, were made between 1922 and 1925. Certain specific issues stood in the way of such a general settlement, chief among which were the continued occupation of North Sakhalin by Japan, and the question of Japanese fishery rights in Soviet waters off the coast of Siberia. A further difficulty was Japan's dread of communism. On the other hand, Japan was anxious to obtain the economic benefits of normal trade relations, and the Soviet government was desirous of securing Japanese recognition. These latter reasons finally prevailed, and a Russo-Japanese treaty was signed at Peking on January 21, 1925.

This treaty provided for mutual 'de jure' recognition, and the exchange of diplomatic and consular representatives. Treaties concluded between Japan and Russia prior to 1917, except the Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, were to be revised or annulled at a future conference. The debts due to Japan from the former Russian government were to be adjusted later, with the stipulation that Japan should enjoy as favourable terms as any other country. A mutual pledge was exchanged with limited all persons in official capacity and all organizations in receipt of government financial assistance from engaging in propaganda likely to endanger the order or security of either country. These general provisions were seconded by a group of specific agreements dealing with territorial and economic issues. All Japanese troops were to be withdrawn from North Sakhalin by May 15, 1925, and the evacuated territories restored in full to the Soviet government. The fishery convention of 1907 was to be revised at subsequent negotiations. The Soviet government agreed to grant to Japanese subjects concessions for the exploitation of minerals, forests and other natural resources in all the territories of the Soviet Union. This agreement was implemented by detailed provisions regarding future concessions in North Sakhalin, and by temporary arrangements for the continued Japanese development of the coal and oil fields in that region. A commercial treaty was to be concluded on a most-favoured-nation basis.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

The transfer of North Sakhalin to the Soviet government was duly completed on May 15, 1925. Contracts for the promised concessions of oil and coal fields in North Sakhalin were signed by representatives of the Soviet government and of Japanese industrial concerns on December 14, 1925. In 1926 a timber concession covering 2,250,000 acres in the Maritime Province of eastern Siberia was granted to Japan. The revision of the fishery convention of 1907 was a matter of protracted negotiation. A new convention was finally signed at Moscow, January 23, 1928, and ratified at Tokyo the following May. It reaffirmed the rights of Japanese firms to exploit the waters of the Soviet Far East, with the exception of thirty-seven gulfs and bays specially enumerated. This convention allots approximate 63.7 per cent of the fishing grounds on the seacoast to Japan.

The cordiality of Russo-Japanese relations has at times been strained by Communist scares in Japan. Certain Japanese circles greatly fear the spread of communism, which is proscribed by law and strictly suppressed by the police, who at times have been led to engage in widespread round-ups of alleged Communists. Nevertheless, the Japanese government's policy of continuing friendly relations with the Soviet Union and enjoying the benefits of economic cooperation has been soundly established, and is not likely to undergo change in the near future. The influential Japanese political leader, the late Count Goto, was a staunch advocate of this policy, and greatly assisted in maintaining it. Official pronouncements from both countries stress the growing cordiality and the developing trade relations between them. Although Japan has not benefited as larely as was expected from its concessionnaire enterprises the amount of Japanese exports to Russia is steadily increasing.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Year	Exports (to Russia) Yens.	Imports (to Japan) Yens.
1926	5,304,718	24,677,599
1927	8,645,594	26,132,627
1928	11,761,733	23,867,831
1929	17,405,423	25,955,862

THE MANCHURIAN ISSUE.

Russo-Japanese relations in Manchuria have passed through three distinct phases. The period of intense rivalry, which culminated in the war of 1904-1905, left Japan in possession of the Liao-tung leasehold and the South Manchuria Railway concession, and Russia in control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In the next phase, by a series of treaties extending over the period 1907-1916, the two powers resorted to a policy of close military alliance for the mutual support of their respective spheres of interest. Since the war, however, Japan has adopted a policy of railroad expansion in central and northern Manchuria, which encroaches upon the region formerly recognized as the Russian sphere. In particular, the Ssupingkai-Angangchi line is not only an economic competitor of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but a military threat as well by enabling Japan to cut the Chinese Eastern Railway at Tsitsihar in the event of war. The building of this line was protested by the Soviet government, but to no avail. It has several times been rumored that the Soviet government has within recent years proposed to Japan that their former spheres of interest in Manchuria be revived, but such rumors have met with denials in official quarters.

The Soviet railway interests in Manchuria have been placed in even greater jeopardy by Chinese attacks. The zone containing the Chinese Eastern Railway, which had been under Russian administration, reverted to Chinese administration by virtue of the Sino-Soviet agreement of May 31, 1924. The administrative control over the Chinese Eastern Railway, however, remained in the hands of the Russian general manager. The control exerted by the Soviet railway staff has been steadily encroached upon by the Chinese authorities at Mukden, culminating in the forcible seizure of the railway and ousting of the Russians in July 1929. The Sino-Soviet struggle over the Chinese Eastern Railway has been observed with divided sympathies by Japan.

NEUTRAL IN SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE.

However welcome the elimination of Russian rivalry in Manchuria might be, it would inevitably cause the Chinese to redouble their egorts to oust Japan in turn from its favored position in South Manchuria. In consechuria by the Soviet government maintained a studiously neutral attitude as between Russia and China in the recent dispute. The vigorous military defense of the Russian railway interests in Manchuria by the Soviet government during 1929 forestalled the Chinese attempt to oust them by force. The future status of the Chinese Eastern Railway is at present under consideration at the Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow. For the time being, at least, the Soviet Union is too much concerned over its program of domestic development to interfere with Japanese projects in Manchuria. The official Japanese viewpoint on Soviet-Japanese problems was expressed by Baron Shidehara in a recent address to the Diet:

"Friendly relations between this country and the Soviet Union have recently, in many respects, been gaining in strength. We are confident that, so long as neither of them attempts to iterfere with the political and social order of the other, the two nations may live at peace and in good neighborly accord with each other. The speculation seems to be still lingering in some foreign quarters that Japan and the Soviet Union may some day come to blows on some Manchurian question, while another story has been circulated abroad to the effect that the two countries have entered into a secret understanding on their mutual policies towards China. All these reports are too absurd to call for any refutation."

"IMMEDIATE DANGER OF EXTINCTION."

Deccan Sugar-Cane Industry: Panic Among Cultivators.

SEVERE MARKET DECLINE IN JAGGERY, COTTON, BAJRI, ETC.

Mr. G. B. Kulkarni, B.Ag., President, Godavari Canals' Irrigators' Association, Kopergaon, has addressed the following communication to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay:—

I am directed by my Association to confirm our telegram of 24-12-1930, addressed to you, as under:

"On behalf of the Godavari Canals' Irrigators' Association I invite Government's attention to the following. Jaggery market is completely demoralized. Rates are declining daily far below production costs. There is general panic in the market and amongst cultivators. Government assistance is badly required. Please grant water-cess remissions and suspensions. Instruct District officials to give necessary help. Financial help is necessary to renew next year's planting. Pecuniary help is essential to avoid sale of Jaggery in the depressed market."

and to invite the attention of Government to the present deplorable condition of the sugarcane cultivators on the Deccan Canals in the hope that Government will kindly take the necessary steps to give necessary relief to the cane cultivators.

PANIC-STRICKEN.

The Jaggery market has become completely demoralized at Kopergaon, Baramati and all other marketing centres on the Deccan Canals. The rate of Jaggery has gone down as low as Rs. 14 per palla of 250 lbs., a rate never reached during the last 25 years. The rate is still going down. The market has become panic-stricken and in the present condition of the market it cannot be known to what further depths the rate may go down. Similarly the rates of Cotton, Bajri, Jowar, Wheat, etc., have severely declined. The cane cultivators have become thoroughly alarmed. They cannot find any way out of the difficulty.

SAWKAR READY TO POUNCE.

There is the Sawkar impatient and ready to take away the largest portion of the crop, as he is the first party to be satisfied. There is also the difficulty of paying the labour-charges of cane-crushing, which are particularly very high at this time. Cultivators will also find it very difficult to pay the rent of land, water-cess and other expenses. It is calculated that at the present rate cultivators will lose at least Rs. 300 per acre. All his so-called savings, if any, will totally disappear and his Sawkar will remain unpaid. As a result, no preparations can be made for next year's planting of cane, and if made, they would fail owing to inadequate finance. In fact, the whole sugarcane industry in the Deccan stands in imminent danger of being totally wiped out.

SUGGESTED RELIEF.

Under these circumstances I would request Government to give immediate relief to sugarcane cultivators on the following lines:—

(i) 1|3rd portion of the water-cess should be immediately remitted. (ii) The remaining 2|3rd of the water-cess should be suspended. (iii) Financial help should be given to the cultivators in order that they may not be compelled to sell all their Jaggery in the lowest market, and to enable them to continue their next year's planting operations. (iv) The period of cancellation of Blocks should be extended upto 15th February, 1931, for those cultivators who would not be able to continue their business owing to the present calamity.

I would like to mention that remissions and suspensions were sanctioned at the time of the frost in 1928. The frost calamity of 1928 was nothing compared with the present calamity of depression on all sides.

It is requested that Government will instruct the officers concerned to take the necessary steps to give as early a relief as possible to the cane-growers.

Copy forwarded to—(1) The Minister of Agriculture, to the Government of Bombay. (2) The Commissioner, C. D., Poona. (3) The Collector of Ahmednagar. (4) The Director of Agriculture, Poona.

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THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACOPOEA

Dr. Mhaskar's Plea For Research Work In Plants.

The following is the Continuation of Dr. Mhaskar's address delivered before the All-India Ayurvedic Conference in its recent seasions in Mysore.

Ayurveda has undergone and is undergoing a continuous evolution and what is true of its various sections is also true of its plant therapy. The Vedic Aryans were quite content with about a hundred plants of which Soma was the chief and the hymns regard this number as sufficient for the purpose of perfect health and uninterrupted happiness. This limited pharmacopoea continued to swell through subsequent centuries, and about 800 plants had been in use when Sushruta recorded their properties and uses. The rise of Buddism, the Greek and Mahomedan invasions added to the total knowledge, but it does not appear that all these plants found favour with the medical practitioners of the different periods. Continuous notable additions and deletions were made in the pharmacopoeas, but the tendency towards deletion predominated. For example, Madanpal and Dhanwantari mention in their Nighantus about 570 and 490 plants respectively, while Narhar Pandit found only 210 plants to deserve the honour of being included in the Nighantu. Bhava Misra notes about 530 plants of which less than 400 are medicinal, the rest being fruit, vegetable, and food-grain plants. No two lists agree completely. We have unfortunately no records of the evidence on which most of the plants were deleted, nor of the means with which such evidence was compiled. The revisions of the Nighantus came to a stop in the 17th century and no notable works have been added since then.

INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS.

In the 19th century, much impetus was given to the study of Indian medicinal plants including those mentioned in Ayurveda. Medical and other officers of the East India Company and, later, of the Government of India, collected all the information they could, partly on account of the love of the subject and partly on account of the necessity of meeting a deficiency in the stock of medicines required for treatment in the hospitals. They, thus, hoped to substitute equally efficient Indian plant drugs for the European medicines to which they were accustomed. The amount of information they collected is enormous, but they do not seem to have paid as detail-attention to the Nighantus as they did to the information gathered in the bazaars, or from forests, wild tribes, agriculturists, etc., stimulated by their example, sporadic efforts were made by various Indians to collect information about plants, mostly on lines already laid down by the various European workers. Several regional pharmacopoeas come into existence at this period; one notable example is Bapat's Vanaushadhi Prakash (in Marathi) which deals exclusively with plants found in the Konkan and adjacent parts. All recorded it as information; none claimed it as evidence.

INDIAN PLANT PHARMACOPOEAS.

Dymock and his collaborators were certainly justified in publishing the information, known up to their time, about medicinal plants. They also expected a verification of the properties at a later date. But the impetus that they gave for collection of information has not still lost its momentum while verification has receded far into the back ground and may be said to be completely absent. Several pharmacopoeas and materia medicas published this information in handy volumes for the benefit of the profession and the public. On the whole, the idea seemed to prevail that the more numerous the plants mentioned, the greater the glory of the flora of India. None cared for verification. All are faithful copies of the original, spelling mistakes included. The Sanskrit editions with the vernacular translations followed suit, exoressed the properties in terms of Ayurveda, and attempted to enhance the glory of Ayurveda. Nighanta-ratnakara records about 820 plants and Brihan-nighata-ratnakara, over 1400 plants. One of the founders of this Conference, Shankar Dajishastri Pade, notes 927 plants. But none explain the grounds they base their selection on, nor why their list differs from that of their contemporaries. I submit, that in the argument for these discrepancies lies one of the keys for the revision of the Indian Plant Pharmacopoea. Ayurvedic medicine certainly received a check in the 19th century. Its study was neglected even discredited. What else could happen when attempts were made to foist on Ayurveda a host of drugs which failed to live up to their reputation. Ayurveda could well have cried out "Save me from my friends!"

THE PLANT EXHIBITIONS

Another method of collecting and broadcasting such information was the organisation of exhibitions of authentic medicinal plants. Detailed botanical descriptions accompanied by scale drawings coloured or uncoloured uncoloured, evidence of medicinal property, and the information on which the property was based, formed a feature of these exhibitions. What appears to have been good enough in the first half of the 19th century appears to be accepted as good enough for our present needs, with the proviso that the descriptions of botanical characters are dropped the drawings are a travesty, means of identification are absent, nomenclature a Babel, evidence of medicinal property completely lacking, and the medicinal property alone mentioned as an incontrovertible truth. The medicinal plant exhibitions that I know of were a mixture of everything that ought not to find a place in a medical exhibition and had little educative value. It is the duty of the Ayurvedic schools and colleges to keep type specimens of medicinal plants and their illustrations arranged according to their habit and medicinal properties, certified to posstss properties noted against them,—the evidence of certification being always available for independent judgment by interested persons. The Ayurvedic profession expect to be credited with familiarity with these plants and with what is given in books. What they demand to know are the departures from accepted ideas and new findings.

PLANTS REQUIRING EXAMINATION.

Over two thousand plants believed to possess medicinal properties have thus been brought to the notice of the profession and the public during the last 100 years, and many new therapeutic virtues have been attributed to plants previously known.

Further, different parts of a plant are credited with new and divers properties. This information is made to parade under the banner of Ayurveda, and the mistake continues to prevail that all plants found in India, if medicinal, are necessary Ayurvedic. If each property of each plant is to be studied, the amount of investigation involved is multiplied several-folds and looks almost impossible.

And yet this huge number can be boiled down to decent proportions if we but will it, for I still feel that the individual pharmacopoea of an Ayudvedist is far more limited than the smaller of Nighantus. Just consider the list of drugs Lolimbraj gives in his work "Vaidya-Jeevan" and their commonplace character. The true Ayurvedist believes in the experiences of his forefathers and of himself, often collects himself the drugs he needs whatever be the names others may call them by. His individual pharmacopoea may differ but it is small, rests on Ayurveda, is influenced by family traditions, the nature of his education, and the plants available in the country he practices in. To him, the drug is but an instrument; it is the method and the brains behind the method that count—a subject of which we shall hear much this afternoon.

STORE HOUSE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Impressed by the marvellous cures effected by Ayurvedists, an idea seems to have got abroad that India was the storehouse of wonderful medicinal plants. In the interest of humanity, efforts were made to collect all information from all sources. But when most of the plants examined failed to prove their claims this mass of information, ill digested, incompetently collected, briefly recorded, and badly copied from one book to another, led to a revulsion of feeling also justly and hastily conceived that there is "Nothing in Ayurveda". Ayurvedic treatment got discredited; and since treatment is the essence of medicine, such lloss of faith soon came to be stamped on Ayurveda in general.

Let it not be uuderstood that Ayurvedic plants are on their trial and must prove their competency before Ayurveda can rehabilitate itself in the medical world. I plead before you the cause of suffering humanity. The country is flooded with a host of untried drugs making efficient treatment with well-tried drugs an impossibility, and thus perpetrating the sum total of human misery every one aspires to remedy. A heavy responsibility rests on the profession and the public expect us to shoulder it. They further demand to be protected from the blandishments of manufacturers of drugs and preparations. A former president of yours told you once—"If modern research could reveal to us the specific physical and chemical features of those samples of which are selected by experts of Indian Medicine as the best ones from the stahnd-point of therapeutics, then we may have a comparatively easy method of standardsding the crude commonly included among our bazaar supplies. So far this work does not seem to have been undertaken by the research workers either at Calcutta or elsewhere. We Ayurvedic physicians, have therefore no use of research institutes like those of Calcutta". I assure you the research of medicinal plants, or according to him, of 'drugs' and 'adulterants' is so closely inter-related as to make it impossible to distinguish the one from the other. It might even happen that what is commonly accepted as adulterant may turn out to be the useful thing, vide —"Terminalia tomentossa" as adulterant of "Terminalia Arjuna" to know the good from the bad, one must study both the good and the bad in all their aspects before any specific distinction can be made. The researches are being carried out since the last eighty years in and out of India, with results you are already aware of; and one can count on one's finger's end the drugs with reliable distinguishing tests whether they be chemical, physical, pharmacological, pharmacognostic, biochemical, or clinical. It is neither through indifference, nor contempt, nor sheer cussedness that little progress is made. But it is the magnitude of the task and its complex nature that is the despair of the scientists all the world over. They fully deserve not our condemnation, but our sympathy, encouragement, and active help.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

It would thus be more economic for us to devise a policy to limit the chances of inducements to adulteration than to devise means and tests to detect it wherever found, and ask for deterrant legislation. There is no excuse for many of the preparations on the market, for, we often find the fresh juices, infusions, decoctions, etc., to give better results than the tinctures, extracts, syrups, etc. At a recent exhibition in Bombay, on my declining to pass any opinion on the merits of manufactured preparations, it was seriously pointed out to me by the committee that the medals and prizes must be awarded to encourage indigenous industries; and that if I can't help them, they will give the medals for the quality of the packing, the get-up, etc., of the preparations concerned. The only two items I felt certain of to be indigenous, were the 'labour' and the capacity of the manufacturer to impose on an expectant public.

Let us define what Ayurvedic plants are, and exclude regretfully but relentlessly the rest. With a still harder heart, let us further have a concensus of opinion and limit ourselves only to plants without which it will be impossible to treat our patients. Let us then present this list to the research workers and request them to show us the useful and the useless, and tell us their difficulties. We shall then have a compact pharmacopoea of which our future generation may well be proud of. It is quality that counts not quantity. The careful nursing of the trust the public still have in us, can work more wonders than any number of drug committees or penalizing legislations. God helps those who help themselves.

The subject of medals and prizes gives me yet another argument for the revision of the plant pharmacopoea and for inducing us to deliberate on the tests and methods of research we would like to adopt. None know the conditions which must be fulfilled before an award by you is deserved, and the present arrangement is too modest for such an illustrious conference as that of the Ayurveda Mahamandal. It takes little cognisance of the difficulties of any research. Must we debar a candidate because he cannot present his thesis in time for the conference; or cannot afford to wait for the next conference for fear of his ideas being pilfered; or cannot present it to this conference for fear of the reception it might obtain on account of his uncongenial results? Should we not give recognition as well to thesis on the chemical, biochemical, physical botanical, pharmaceutical, pharmacological and clinical aspects plant investigation? Should we not widen our view and grant recognition to researches on subjects cognate to the whole of Ayurveda, by students in or out of the body of Ayurvedists, in or out of India. In honouring the silent, patient, hard working badly requitted, and much misunderstood band of research workers, the Ayurveda Mahamandal honours itself the more.

Gentlemen,—I have laid before you the crying need of the times, and the methods research workers adopt to find a solution for it. I have shown you what help this conference can render. I now request you to deliberate on the same and formulate a policy worthy of the trust the public still repose in us.

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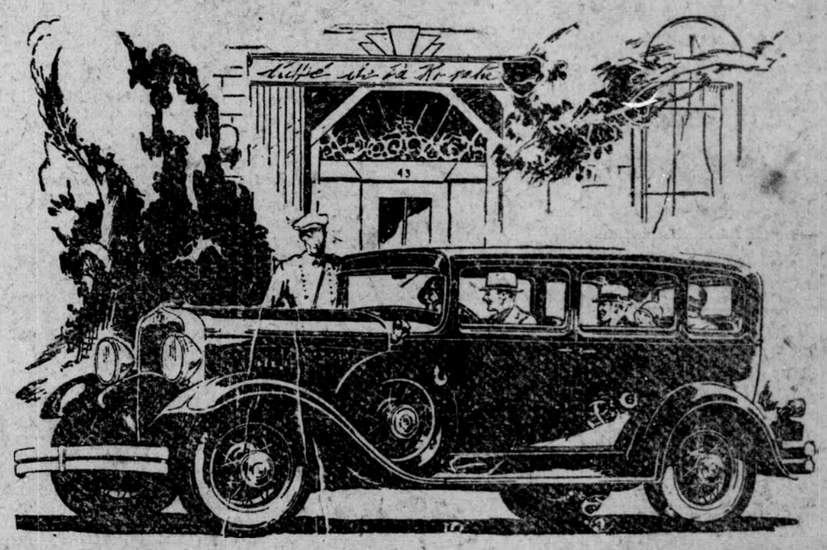

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 3, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU ARRESTED

For Speeches Delivered At Karma And Soraon?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru gave the following message to the Press at the time of her arrest this morning:

"I am happy beyond measure, and proud to follow in the footsteps of my husband. I hope the people will keep the flag flying.

The trial of Mrs. Kamala Nehru will probably take place tomorrow. It is understood, she will be charged under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 3 of the Unlafwul Instigation Second Ordinance in connection with, it appears, the speech she delivered on 26th December in the village Karma and another speech delivered at Soraon.

There was a procession and a meeting presided over by Mrs. Uma Nehru who has been appointed the local Dictator in place of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

Mrs. Kamla Nehru was at Anand Bhawan this morning when she was arrested. She had returned with her daughter from Calcutta the day before yesterday. At about quarter past eight this morning Inspector Brijbokani Prasad with another police officer called at Anand Bhawan and showed her the warrant. Mrs. Nehru took the news calmly and by quarter past nine she was ready to accompany police officers. She was taken to the District Jail.

It is understood the charge against her is in connection with No-tax Campaign.

Shops began to close as the news spread.—A. P.

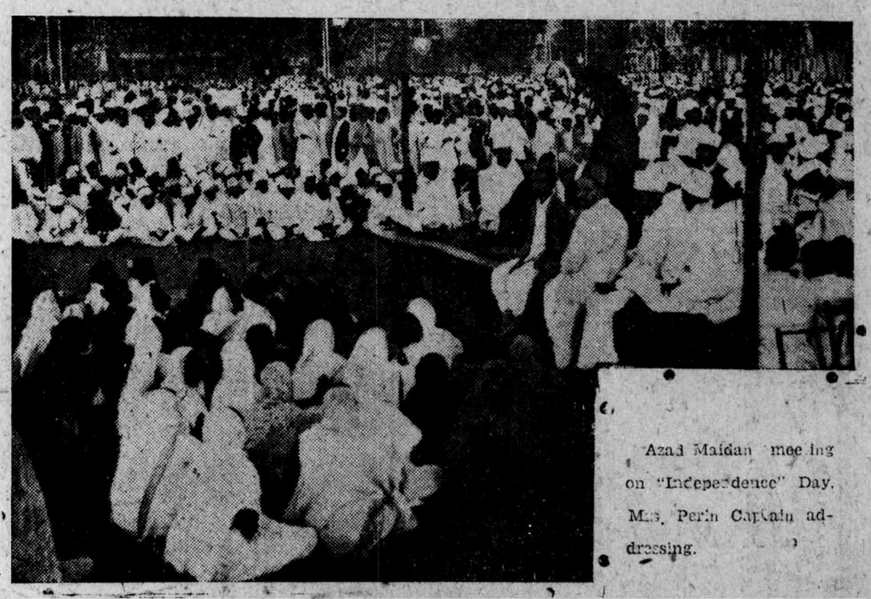
MOTILALJI'S CONCERN FOR GRAND-DAUGHTER.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is steadily progressing, received the news of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's arrest cheerfully, but expressed anxiety for the little grand-daughter who is alone at Allahabad. After her mother's arrest Panditji therefore sent Krishna Nehru to Allahabad by the evening's Punjab Mail to take care of Kamala Nehru's daughter.—A. P.

Shrimati Kamala Nehru, wife of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrested on Thursday, at Allahabad.



Azad Maidan meeting on "Independence" Day. Mrs. Perin Captain addressing.

CADAG'S 5TH DICTATOR JAILED

—:o:—

Other Convictions Include 5 Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWA, Dec. 31.

Sjt. Dattatraya Nadgir, pleader of Gadag was arrested and tried yesterday under the C. L. A. Act for delivering a speech on the 17th November for congratulating four leaders of Gadag, convicted in connection with Jawahar Day. Sjt. Nadgir was also charged with assisting in Jawaharlal procession and meeting.

The accused stated that the meeting in which he delivered the speech was called by citizens of Gadag and not by Congress. He delivered the speech but had nothing to do with any unlawful association. He pleaded not guilty and declined to take part in further proceedings. The Magistrate convicted him to four months' R. I. Rs. 200 fine or in default one month more in "C" class. This is the fifth pleader from Gadag Bar to be sent to jail. Five Satyagrahis of Mulgund near Gadag were sentenced by the same Magistrate to Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 fine or in default one month R. I. and three to 3 months' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine or in default three weeks' more.

Sjt. Marularadhya Shastri a Lingayat Leader of Bijapur has been sentenced to 3 months' R. I. under Section 117 in addition to four months' imprisonment already given about two months back under the Salt Act.

How Crew Of "Theodoris Bulgaria" Were Saved.

LONDON Jan. 1.

The "Viceroy of India" arrived at Plymouth with the crew of the "Theodoros Bulgaria" to which steamer it proceeded at full speed in response to the S.O.S. yesterday morning. Wireless bearings proved the position given by the "Theodoros Bulgaria" to be erroneous, the "Viceroy of India" corrected her course and steamed 135 miles before locating the vessel, which had a list of forty degrees. The lifeboat in charge of the Third Officer Cooke was launched in raging seas and fought waves for one hour and a half before it succeeded in taking off 19 men of the "Theodoros Bulgaria", while others of that vessel reached the liner in the their own boat. There were two stowaways on the "Theodoros Bulgaria." When last seen from the bridge of the Viceroy of India, the "Theodoros Bulgaria" was still afloat, a menace to navigation.—Reuter.

All-India Humanitarian League

The sixth sessions of the All-India Humanitarian League will be held this year at Srirangam, on 17th and 18th instant under the auspices of the Aamil Nadu Go-rakshana Mandal, Srirangam. Those who are interested in the Humanitarian League and are desirous of reading papers and move resolutions are requested to send the copies of such papers or resolutions to the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Go-rakshana Mandal so as to reach him on or before 12th instant, at the latest. As this Conference is to be held under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Go-rakshana Mandal, whose main object is to protect South Indian cattle in particular and how best to keep them in most efficient condition, the Conference will devote such attention on the subject of cattle welfare.

The delegate's fee is annas eight. Special accommodation will be made for ladies. Communication should be addressed to Sowcar Ghanshamdas Narayandas, Secretary, the Tamil Nadu Go-rakshana Mandal, Srirangam.

FORMATION OF OPPOSITION IN ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Proposal To M.L.A.'S.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

Mr. B. Das, Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party in the last Legislative Assembly has addressed the following communication to the elected members of the newly-constituted Legislative Assembly:—

"If I have not addressed you earlier and it was my duty as the chief Whip of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly to have written you before, it is mainly due to the uncertainty of the decisions at the Round Table Conference and none of us would like to create a cleavage in India or abroad by taking preliminary decisions.

"As the Assembly will commence earlier—on January 14—to all my old and new friends of the Nationalist school of thought I take this opportunity to send a message of cordial greetings and request each of them to come to New Delhi earlier—say at the latest by January 11.

"As a prominent public man, you have no doubt, kept yourself in touch with the evolution of the opposition party in the Assembly and the Nationalists have discharged their arduous duties when the Congress decided to boycott the Assembly. I find my old friend Sir Hari Singh Gour has already circulated two letters to some of you. Although he left the Nationalist Party when he accepted a seat on the Central Committee, he was retaken as a member in the last Simla session.

DIFFICULTIES OF COALITION

"Mr. K. C. Neogy, who was the Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party at the Simla session is now away in London and is expected to return by January 14. Whether we remain separately as before as the Nationalist Party and remain in opposition to Government, or whether there would be any change for our coalescing with the independents and Central Moslems to present a united front remains to be seen.

"Two main difficulties that present to my mind over this coalition are:—

(1) The insistence of all the Moslems on Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points for a Hindu-Moslem agreement, and

(2) The lack of firm tone of the Independents under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah and certain members of the Central Moslem Group over fiscal policy. (I particularly refer to their support of Imperial Preference at the last winter sessions at Delhi), and if at all a coalition takes place, a definite decision must be taken on these two issues from those whose views have gone contrary to the national aspirations of India.

"In writing you this letter I invite your views if you will join the old Nationalist Party of which the late Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. R Jayakar were former leaders and which to-day reflects the Nationalist demand of India. I would also like to have your views if you think a coalition in the Assembly feasible, knowing the political views of Mr. Jinnah and other Mussalmans and if so, do you want assurance on some other important issues besides the two mentioned above? I was the Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party for 1929-30 and I have always placed the interests of my country first before me. I write you this letter to invite you to join the Nationalists in the Assembly and present a strong opposition over India's national demands."—A. P.

GANDHI SOCIETY'S DINNER.

—:o:—

Mr. Fenner Brockway To Preside

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY THANKS MR. CHURCHILL.

(Chronicle Special Cable.)

LONDON, December 31.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, will preside at Gandhi Dinner which is being given by the Gandhi Society on 4th January to celebrate New Year Day.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Empire Society has adopted a resolution recording cordial thanks to Mr. Churchill for his "inspiring speech" on December 1st. Resolution adds:—Committee "deeply appreciate weighty service rendered by Mr. Churchill in that speech both to this country and to India."

DR. HARDIKAR ARRESTED AT HUBLI.

—:o:—

Brought To Bombay For Trial

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, formerly Secretary of the Hindusthan Seva Dal, was arrested at Hubli, and brought down to Bombay on Thursday. His arrest was effected at Hubli. He will be placed before a Presidency Magistrate during the course of the week under section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Dr. Hardikar who was arrested at Hubli is brought to Bombay.

SUCCESSFUL HUNGER-STRIKE.

Umreth Foreign Cloth Dealers Yield.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 1.

After three days' hunger strike of men and women pickets, the foreign cloth dealers of Umreth have resolved not sell and seal foreign cloth for five months. One of the lady pickets was in precarious condition owing to hunger-strike.—A. P.

MISS AMY JOHNSON.

—:o:—

Takes Off On Flight To China.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Miss Amy Johnson left Stag Lane aerodrome at 10-40 this morning for Peking via Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow and Omsk.

Only a score of people witnessed the start of Miss Amy Johnson, flying in a red-white Gipsy Moth aeroplane presented to her after her Australia flight and wearing a parachute. Interviewed she said that she had no idea how long she would take to reach China. She would not be hurrying. She doubted if she would get beyond Brussels to-day owing to the fog.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 7.)

with the idea of eventual separation from the rest of India.

MR. JAYAKAR DRAWS THE LINE.

The Moslem attitude as indicated in the course of negotiations during the last two months has been an eye-opener to many of us and we will do our best not to encourage creation on the part of the Moslems of extra-Indian ambitions of a pan-Islamic character. The desire of the Moslems to have safeguards in the new constitution calculated to secure their just place in the public life of the country is quite a different thing from asking for concessions with a view to consolidating their position and eventually forming a Moslem India on the Frontier.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES

—:o:—

Premier's Appeal For Communal Settlement

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Tonight's meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee lasted just over an hour. After Mrs. Subbarayan had put the Indian women's view, fervent appeals were made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the Premier for the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem difference. The former urged the Moslems to accept joint electorates, provided their religion, education and culture were adequately safeguarded, but declared that if, after consideration, they were not prepared to do so, he would not force them, for the object of the Conference was to devise a Constitution which—would please everyone and which all could work with enthusiasm.

The Premier pointed out that it was profitless to reiterate varying claims He assured that Parliament would strive its utmost to protect the Minorities and commending to the delegates the "magnificent spirit" of Sir Setalvad's speech, begged the various groups to meet and try to agree on a settlement before the Sub-Committee meets again on sixth January. He emphasised that the British representatives did not desire to have to interfere in Indian communal affairs.—Reuter.

PREMIER APPEALS TO COMMUNALISTS AGAIN.

Reforms For N. W. Frontier Province.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Report of the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference on the North-West Frontier Province recommends that the five administered districts should cease to be as at present a centrally administered territory directly controlled by the Indian Government but should be given the status of a Governor's Province subject to such adjustment of detail as local circumstances may require and the extent of all-India interests in the Province necessitate. The Sub-Committee considers that all matters connected with the control control of tribal tracts should be excluded from the purview of the Provincial Government and should be classed as Central subjects. It recommends the constitution of a unicameral Legislative Council consisting of not more than forty elected and nominated members.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS.

The Report is drawn up under five main heads, namely need for reform, Classification of Provincial Subjects, Executive, Legislature, and Financial settlement. The Sub-Committee is unanimous in attaching urgent importance to the need for reform and recommends that the five administered districts should be given the status of Governor's Province, as mentioned earlier. The Sub-Committee recommends the classification of provincial subjects to be entrusted to Provincial Governments as in other Provinces. It points out that the precise discrimination of subjects between the Centre and the Province requires careful investigation. If necessary by a special Committee following broadly the lines of classification in other provinces. The Sub-Committee contemplates that subject to the findings of such a Committee, the Ordinary civil police, excluding frontier constabulary, should pass to the charge of the Provincial Government; but in view of the particularly close relation of the Province with matters of defence and foreign policy, the Sub-Committee considers it essential that matters of All-India importance and all connected with the control of the tribal tracts, for instance frontier constabulary, frontier remissions and allowances and strategic roads should be classed as Central and excluded from the purview of Provincial Government.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

The Sub-Committee says that regard should be paid to the need for classifying as central, certain subjects of All-India importance, peculiar to the present administration of the North-West Frontier which could not properly be entrusted to the Provincial Legislature.

The Sub-Committee recommends that the Executive should consist of a Governor assisted by the advice of two Ministers drawn from the non-official members of the Legislature, at least one of the two being elected. The Governor should also function as Agent to the Governor-General for the control of tribal tracts and administration of central subjects peculiar to the province. Ministers having no concern with them since they will be Central and not provincial subjects. The Sub-Committee considers it essential that the Governor in addition to possessing all powers of other Provincial Governors, should be the effective head of the provincial administration and should preside over meetings of his own Cabinet, on account of the close inter-relation between the Trans-Border tracts and the settled districts and in order to secure adequately All-India Interests.—Reuter.

PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Five recommendations made regarding the Legislature are as follows:—

(1) There should be a single chambered Legislative Council for the five administered districts, empowered to legislate and vote supply with regard to all Provincial subjects and possessing also the usual powers of deliberation and interpellation.

(2) The size should be suited to the convenience of the constituencies. The total membership, elected and nominated, is not expected to exceed forty.

(3) The Legislature should be composed of both elected and nominated members, the latter in the house of forty members, not to exceed fourteen, of whom not more than six to eight are to be official.

(4) The franchise should be examined by an Expert Committee which will report on the franchise in all provinces.

(5) The Sub-Committee considers that subject to Minorities Sub-Committees recommendations, if the Muslims are given weightage in the Provinces where they are in minority, Hindus and Sikhs of the North-West Frontier Province should be given weightage in the Legislature. It suggests that representation might be fixed at thrice a figure to which they will be entitled on population basis.

FINANCIAL SUBVENTION.

The Sub-Committee is satisfied that the province will show a large financial deficit on subjects which may be expected to classified provincial, and that the Provincial Government will require financial assistance from the Central (or Federal) revenue. The Sub-Committee suggests a preliminary expert investigation into the allocation of expenditure between the Central and the provincial heads to supply the basis from which financial subvention from central revenues may be calculated. It suggests a Convention that each financial assignment should run undisturbed for a period of years, since it fears, that if it is open to debate annually in the Central Legislature, the substance of provincial autonomy of the North-West Frontier Province may be impaired.

TWO NOTES APPENDED.

Two notes are appended on the recommendation regarding the Executive. Sir Samuel Hoare, expresses the opinion, that in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier and the Government of India despatch, one of the Ministers should be official. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra suggests the words "acting on the advice of the two Ministers, instead of "assisted by the advice of two Ministers."—Reuter.

FULL IMPORT OF MUSLIM DEMANDS.

Mr. Jayakar Interprets Sir M. Iqbal's Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal's speech at the Moslem League has been received in London with mixed feelings. It is generally opined that it is untimely and likely to do more harm than good. Some leading Hindus opine that Sir Mahomed Iqbal has made it perfectly clear that the ambition of the Moslems looks beyond India for consolidating their position as a Moslem state. Mr. Jayakar, who has just returned from Continent after Christmas, said, "I am glad that Sir Mahomed Iqbal has spoken so frankly. His speech may be untimely, but is nevertheless the truth. He has fearlessly stated what I have long suspected to be at the bottom of the fourteen points. At an early stage of our negotiations in London I saw clear indications of the attitude though it was cleverly concealed and all these two months we have struggled to prevent as best we could all concessions to Moslems' demands which we knew would ultimately result in the disruption of India into Moslem and non-Moslem sections."

FORMATION OF A MUSLIM STATE.

Mr. Jayakar pointed out that he presented to the Moslems for their acceptance an agreed settlement, but received no answer until ten days later. Mr. Sastri had brought a message from the Aga Khan that the Moslems had turned down the entire settlement arrived at on the basis of joint electorates and refused to carry on further negotiations except on the basis of separate electorates and the creation of Moslem frontier provinces. It was, therefore, impossible to carry on negotiations on these terms. "I left the matter there," he said, "I refused to pander to any suggestions intended, in the words of Sir Mahomed Iqbal, "for the formation of a North-west Indian Moslem State"

(Continued in Column 5.)

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